HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 110— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 11 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
May			
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,586
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from dia.

* Through steamers from China have L mited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £103

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
30th June	DUNANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
11th May	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
11th „	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
			April		May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30	„	14	„
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15	May.	28	„
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19	„	2	June
Seiyo Maru ..	6500	30	„	12	„

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent; A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	60,00,000
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
[illegible] NESS STREET . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Gujrati COMPOUNDER, Apply personally to DR. M. B. THAKORE, 16 Dady Sheth Agiari Street, Bombay 2.
A R231

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TEACHER to teach Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc., apply with testimonials mentioning age, experience and minimum pay acceptable. B. Com. preferred. Personal interview essential. PURISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Luchiana.
A 28528

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED.—An Assistant Engineer with experience in Ammonia Ice making Machinery with a knowledge of Electric Motors and Internal Combustion Motors, and give supervision of the Factory, send application with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 1964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A —— 28536

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3.
A R223

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A timely start. Please write DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
B R232

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.—OFFICE PREMISES in Navsari Buildings, and Chambers, Hornby Road. Can be let in small areas from Rs. 80 upwards. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Fort.
C 28520

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE PREMISES on ground floor of Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, very suitable for mercantile concerns being close to several Banks. Rent Rs. 300/-. Apply Mr. MISTRI, on 2nd floor of same building.
C 28519

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—GARAGES at very moderate rents at Old Body Guards Lines, Chowpaty. Convenient for residents in Gamdevi and Babulnath Road locality. Also rooms in chalis at revised rents. Apply MR. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Fort.
C 28521

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG Hindu, aged about 30, from a noble and respectable family, desires to marry a Hindu (strict vegetarian) girl, refined and accomplished, of a respectable birth. Correspondence will be kept strictly private. Communicate with details to Box No. 1963 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R227

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take advantage of our expert POSTAL tuition in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest speed Record 309 words per minute. English Degrees & Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books for sale. Full particulars FREE from the INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).
N R194

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for constructing a kitchen for the Nurses' Home at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1927.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal office, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5/- non-returnable by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th May, 1927. 28546

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE

ESTIMATED COST RS. 13,00,000.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for works in connection with the construction of 'New Municipal Office' at Bunder Road, Karachi.

Contract A.—Foundations and Plinth of the Extensions on East Wing..... Tender Deposit ..Rs. 2,500

Contract B.—Superstructure of Ground, 1st, and 2nd Floors including the Towers over the whole of the Main Block including the Wings ..... Tender Deposit .. Rs. 30,000

Contract C.—Out-Houses, Garage, Pump House, Storage Reservoir, Sanitary Block, Store Rooms Compound Walls and Gates, etc. etc., ... Tender Deposit .. Rs. 5,000

Contract D.—Sanitary fittings for Drainage and water supply to Main Block and Out-Houses ..... Tender Deposit .. Rs. 2,500

2. Forms of Tender, General conditions of Contract and Specifications can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rs. 10 (Ten).

3. Full set of General Drawings are open to inspection at the Municipal Office during working hours. Each set of Six Drawings (Blue print) can be purchased at a cost of Rs. 30 (Thirty).

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Officer, Municipal Office, in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for New Municipal Office," and delivered on or before 15th July, 1927, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) and accompanied with Tender Deposit specified above as Earnest Money.

5. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any Tender.

6. All Tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon, within 2 months from the date of the tender.

7. The Contractor can tender for one or more of the above Contracts.

8. The tenderers will have to state important Contracts carried out by them stating the nature and amount of contract.

J. N. SETHNA,
B.Sc., (Glas.), L.C.E., A.M.I.S.E., etc.,
Executive Engineer
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 20th May, 1927. 28545

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHANGVI BHAGWANDAS KANJI, of Mahuwa (Kathiawar) Kapole Bania Inhabitant, a retired merchant, lately residing at Mahuwa (Kathiawar) ..... Deceased.

(1) MONDAS ANDARJI, of Mahuwa, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mahuwa (Kathiawar), temporarily residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) KANAKIA DAMJI BHAGWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors, according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag: Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of April, 1927.

Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28542

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD:

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a meeting of the shareholders of the above named company, will be held at the office of the Liquidators' at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May 1927, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the meeting, a statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1927.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
28547

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 651 of 1927.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V 1r 1, 5 and 8 and O VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CAWASJI MUNCHERJI KAPADIA AND SONS, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Champa Gully near Muljl Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) PADAMAL, son of Ramdenram, (2) THAKORPRASAD, son of Shivbharatram, (3) SARJUPRASAD, son of Lachmanram, (4) SHIVGOVINDRAM, son of Gajadarram, (5) SHIV KISHANPRASAD, son of Balkaram, all members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business in the name and style of Gajadharram Shivbaratram at SIWAN in the District of Sarun outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 25,621-9-6 and further interest on Rs. 24,832-6-3 at 7-1/2 per cent per annum from Fagan Sud the 1st Samvat Year 1893, i.e., 4th March, 1927, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment And you are hereby summoned to appear in this High Court on Wednesday the first day of June, 1927, at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) with all your witnesses and the papers relating to the case. In default of your appearance on the said day, please note, that the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
6-5-1927. 28541

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, Limited .. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition declared on the 7th day of April, 1927, and presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 12th day of April 1927, for confirming a Special Resolution reducing the share capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees Twelve lakhs fifty thousand to Rupees six lakhs twenty-five thousand is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1927.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1927.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
28543

BANKING

Eastern Bank Ltd,
(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.,
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Accttt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS :—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK :—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

HALLO!!! CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

Here is the opportunity you anxiously awaited for at your disposal.

THOUSANDS of Rupees spent after various setting

From TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S

MARVELLOUS production rarely enterprised in India

Marvellous and Costliest Production Adapted from ARABIAN NIGHTS

ALLAUDDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP

Directed by Mr. MISRA, B.A.
FEATURING
Mr. ELIZA as MAGICIAN, Mr. YUSAF as ALLAUDDIN and Miss ZEBUNNISA the most charming beauty, as the Heroine of this Masterpiece Photo-Play'

Please Note; This is an INDIAN PRODUCTION at the Cost of Rs. 40,000/-

IT IS A WONDER: WITNESS YOURSELF and BRING YOUR FAMILY and FRIENDS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—at 5—7—9—and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

LAMINGTON ROAD, IMPERIAL CINEMA HATHI BAG.

A First National Picture

'Learning to Love'

7 Reels
Starring
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
AND
ANTONIO MORENO

SOME PICTURE!

—Yes Sir!
—Laughs you've Never Laughed Before!
—Thrills you've Never Had Before!
—And More!

COME & SEE IT!

HORACE GREELY JUNIOR
A Harry Langdon Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME:— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Saurashtra Films Ltd.'s Picture

THE CULTURED CRIMINAL

The best sensation of this Week.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 11th May 1927 at 9 P.M.
SANSHAYA KALLOL
THURSDAY, 12th May 1927 at 9 P.M.
SUFED DAKU
(In Hindi-Urdu)
AT THE
RIPON THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking at the Theatre.
Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as the Heroine.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

10th May 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending April 30. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2811	3399.
Bombay x	62320	52211.
Karachi	9358	16733
Madras	3780	4211
Rangoon	1990(a)	3342
Tuticorin	733	7291
	81532	87687

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 30th April. 1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	834	992
Bombay	30804	64813
Karachi	19191	15305
Madras	2246	1596
Rangoon	868	1826
Tuticorin	140	..
	54083	84532

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to April 30. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	74774	49308
Bombay x	2440245	2805035
Karachi	658602	1086896
Madras	85308	78354
Rangoon	24793(a)	23712
Tuticorin	22598	27162
	3306420	4070476

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to April 30. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	16570	17696
Bombay x	1447427	1867890
Karachi	513889	795884
Madras	23940	56151
Rangoon	46861	69793
Tuticorin	10562	43797
	2059249	2851211

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 9th May. 1927.	1926
	386	4514
	1st Sept. to 9th May. 1926-27.	1925-26
	41236	103332

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 26th April. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		5118
Continent	3607	7207
China	..	3300
Japan	..	11990
Bombay (a)	294	4177
U. S. A. ..	..	..
	3901	31792

	1st Sept. to 26th April. 1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	25945	56760
Continent	234153	308061
China	63114	107603
Japan	164722	324564
Bombay (a) ..	41961	100580
U. S. A.	5826	8300
	535721	905871

LINSEED.

London, May 9.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
May/June shipment paid £18|5|0.
June/July shipment paid £18|5|0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
June/July shipment Hull paid £16 7|6.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
May/June shipment offered £19|2|6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 9.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
May/August delivery sellers 32|4-1|2.
Sept/Dec. delivery paid 33|6.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, May 10.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 6th April to 9th May	22579	25871	—3292
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 9th. May	2493087	2865817	—372730
SHIPMENTS. 6th April to 9th May ..			
United Kingdom	1066		—1066
Continent	5800		— 5800
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	16450		318+16132
Total.	16450		7184+9266
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 9th. May. ..			
United Kingdom	6868	39517	—32649
Continent ..	248470	402991	—154521
China ..	160912	321689	—160777
Japan ..	1032880	1110949	—78069
Coast Ports ..	16246	21096	— 4850
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1466102	1897692	—431590
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	7696	3780	+3916
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	36992	15712	+21280

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 29th April. 1927.	1926.
Madras	9585	17024
Bombay	27781	16523
Sind	1646	6102
Bengal	1621	2646
U. P.	..	..
Punjab	2285	7675
C. P.	1795	3926
Berar	3313	4929
N. W. F. Provinces	200	..
Ajmer/Merwara	263	535
Burma (1) ..	823	1885
Jodhpur State	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State ..	550	..
Jaipur State (I) ..	265	..
Baroda State (xx) ..	11338	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State @	129	..
Alwar State (x) ..	..	..
Total	61594	61240

	1st Sept. to 29th April. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	157386*	161798
Bombay	547283*	702700
Sind	116691*	179788
Bengal	22836	26759
U. P.	175339	192652
Punjab	611729*	1055566*
C. P.	336691*	360468
Berar	736035*	587747
N. W. F. Provinces ..	778	2177
Ajmer Merwar	31965	59089
Burma (I)	40183	81451
Jodhpur State	4024	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State (@).. ..	8365	13768
Baroda State ..	56065	..
Nabha State	19126	..
Cambay State + ..	1088	..
Alwar State (II) ..	3507	..
Total	28877 4	3449163

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1927 3,02,100 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. to 5th May 1927 1,93,114 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 71,362 bales.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 9

Demand Bills 485.5

CALCUTTA WEEKLEY SHARE MARKET.

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny).

Calcutta, May 7.

JUTES:—Were a very irregular market this week. After opening quiet in sympathy with a quiet market for the manufactured commodities, they improved a little but again an easier feeling prevailed. As anticipated in our last issue they have remained quiet on the whole. However the tendency is downward.

Howrah, Clive and National which closed last week at 50|10, 45|4 and 36|6 have closed this week at 49|12, 44|10 and 34|10 respectively.

In higher denominations most of the scrips have further gone down by about 10 to 15 points. Particularly Yule group shares were easier on a rumour of unsatisfactory dividends.

In cheaper class scrips Presidency and Hukumchand were quiet by about six to eight annas whereas Birla have improved to Rs. 15 on a rumour of a better dividend.

Dividends:—Hukumchand annas eight, Chapdany nil.

COTTONS:—Have further improved. Dunbar were quoted Rs. 243 at the close after touching Rs. 247. Bengal-Nagpur were steady at Rs. 25|8. Bowreah were done at Rs. 360. The undertone is quiet firm.

COALS:—After a long period of quietness there was some enquiry in this section. Raneegunge—Special feature of this section which closed last week at Rs. 30|4, were done upto Rs. 33|4. Burrakpur were also steady by about eight annas.

TEA SHARES:—Have maintained their firmness and buyers had difficulty in executing their orders even paying the higher prices. The closing prices were more or less the same as last week's closing.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank F.P. and Conty. were quoted at Rs. 1485 and 372 at the close. Central Bank were done at Rs. 29|10.

GOVT. SECURITIES:—Market for this section was a yit dull with an easier feeling at the close. 3-1|2 per cent Paper and 4 per cent New Loan were quiet by about four annas.

MISCELLANEOUS:—In this section Burn and Co. were in great favour and have further advanced to Rs. 260 with buyers over. Indian Standard Wagon Cody. which were done at one time within the week at Rs. 27, have closed at Rs. 32|8 on a most satisfactory report which was out this week. They have declared a Dividend of Rs. 3|12. Preference shares of the same Company were difficult to obtain at Rs. 90. Indian Iron and Steel after going down to Rs. 10|6 closed steady with buyers at Rs. 10|10. British Burma Petroleum were steady at 6|14.

Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)—

	Bombay 9th May 1927. Week ending 6th May 1927. This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	206	17,965	15,449
Receipts at U.S. Ports	109	12,365	9,112
Exports from America. To Great Britain	44	2,403	2,065
,, Continent	126	5,765	3,863
,, Japan, Canada etc	46	1,785	1,247
Total	216	9,953	7,175
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	413	14,704	12,808
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	81	2,379	2,546
Visible Supply Stocks at American P orts		1,932	972
Stocks at American Interior Towns		785	1,439
Stocks in Great Brit a in & Continent		2,846	1,370
Total		5,563	3,781
Last week		5,743	3,866
Difference on week		—180	—85
Stocks of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,546	922
	This week	Last week	
Exports of American Cotton to India	300	18,700	
Total shipped so far this season	2,45,800	2,45,500	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 10.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an anna or two per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in April and of about a pence per cwt. in June/July/Aug/Sept. Shipment prices for Java Sugar

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 9.

Interest Day to day Loans	3-3|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	3-21|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bils 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 9TH MAY, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th May, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was below normal in the extreme north; the minimum was higher than usual at Lahore and lower at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 degrees at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north and east of the province. Temperature was above normal in the latter area. Allahabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 110 degrees.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in northeast Rajputana and in defect in Sind and northwest Rajputana. Day temperature was nearly normal; night temperature was lower than usual at Jaipur and Kotah. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over south Gujarat and west Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Central India West and north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal at Bhuj and Surat; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 108 degrees at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and in defect at Chanda. Temperature was locally above normal in the south of the area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are liyhtly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 91.0 degrees (normal) and the lowest 81.2 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and in defect in east Hyderabad and locally in the rest of the division. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Hyderabad; the minimum alone was higher than usual at Nizamiabad and lower at Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunder-storms associated with little or no rainfall, have again occurred at several stations in northwest India. Elsewhere weather has been practically dry.

Forecast:—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

HALF-YEARLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 9TH MAY, 1927.

Station	Since last Telegram In. cts	Total 1st May to date In. cts	Annual normal In cts.
Dohad	..	..	28 89
Godhra	..	..	40 25
Baroda	..	0 00	34 60
Broach	..	0 00	39 69
Nasik	..	0 00	29 95
Jalgaon	..	0 00	29 94
Nandurbar	..	..	22 61
Parbhani	..	0 00	31 75
Nanded	..	0 00	38 30
Dharwar	..	..	32 65
Gadag	..	..	25 04
Betul	..	0 00	43 68

(Continued from colum 6)

cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 700 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 500 bales raw cotton R D Tatta and Co.

For Hongkong: 39 cwt rapeseed and 7 cwt almonds N C Bhesania and Co., 37 cwt apricots D Hiralal and Co.

For Shanghai: 28 cwt coffee A C Patel and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 10.

S S Clan Macfailane from Liverpool. Agents: James Finlay and Co:—305 cases and 56 bales cotton, 156 cases and 210 bales cotton yarn, 495 cases and 157 bales cotton piecegoods, 118 cases cotton and art silk, piece goods 18 bales piece goods twits, 53 cases cotton and art silk 38 cases cotton goods, 200 bales cotton, 74 bales printing paper, 392 cases and 5 bdles soap, 67 cases toilet soap, 10 cases glycerine, 85 cases aluminium circles, 25 drums izal, 499 bdles block sheet pieces, 20 cks chrome alum, 500 kegs and 100 cks alizarine dyes, 6782 spelter, 15 cases buffalo pickers, 15 cts packing paper 300 bags sulphite aluminium, 1620 bdles galvanized corrugated sheets, 12 drums chloride of zinc, 38 cases electrei stores, 50 bdles Arbleguarbo 228 Bondles spring steel 100 cylinders liquid chloride, 593 drums bleaching powder, 32 bales paper, 2000 boxes tin plates, 18 cases picking bands, 1200 boxes ssar soap.

From Glassgow: 33 cases cotton piecegoods, 166 cases cotton, 90 bales cotton yarn, 16 cases art silk and cotton, 13 cases stoves, 25 cks bicromate of potash, 295 cases whiskey, 17 bales canvas, 10 cases note paper, 32 cases S.C. reels, 150 cases C.I. cisterns, 47 bales paper, 200 cases C.I.R.W. pipes, 75 cases safety fuses, 40 bdles boiler tubs, 241 bdles steel sheets, 358 bdles C.I.W.G. pipes, 36 bdles lavatories 19 bdles channels.

From New Port:—500 bdles steel sheets 205 boxes tin plates, 33 cts and 75 cases bath bricks, 25 bdles cutting compound, 167 bdles steel bars, 100 bdles copper sheets, 560 bdles M.S. hoops.

From Swansea: 400 bdles and 25 loose copper sheets, 40 steel tubes, 4098 boxes tin plates, 1000 bdles corrugated sheets.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.

S S Gorjistan, Reddode, Jeddah.
S S Tangistan, Banstead, Jeddah.
S S Homayun, Voller, Mauritius.
S S India, Gavi, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.

S S Sultania, Hendricks, Jeddah.

May 11.

S S Karapaya, Miller, Durban.
S S Chakla, Belangh, Busreh.
S S Chinkoa, Endie, Persian Gulf.
S S Nippon, Fariani, Marmagoa.
S S Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.
S S Shuvedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

LOADING.

May 10.

Steamer Kondeserk for Hamburg.
Steamer Homayun for Jeddah.
Steamer India for Genoa.

S S Gorjistan: The A. Nimazee's steamer Gorjistan arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Tangistan: The A. Nimazee's steamer Tangistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S India: The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Homayun: The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of Sugar.

S S Chakla: The B I S N Co.' steamer Chakla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chinkoa: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chinkoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

S S Nippon: The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Nippon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Shuvedgon: The I B P Co.'s steamer Shuvedagon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Coll's mail steamer Karapara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails. a general cargo and passengers

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT

The Lloyd Triestino mail steamer Pilsna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc with mails a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The H S Shoostry's steamer Sultania sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 1518 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

May 10.

S S Massilia for Marseilles: 1 case kid skins Briskey and Co., 100 bales goat hairs K Esmail.

From Glasgow: 20 bdles linseed stalks D. Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia: 8 bales goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Liverpool: 840 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 4 bales nandas M Dialdas and Sons, 42 bales wool raw L Hassam, 32 bales wool raw M Nissim, 2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed, 4400 cwt linseed N V Velmohamed, 11 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk: 55 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

For Middlesbo: 500 tons manganese ore Grahams Trading Co., 1000 tons manganese ore he Shivrajpur Syndicate Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 60 bales raw cotton J Devjee and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams K Megjee, 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

S S Domala for Havre: 110 bales cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

For Hull: 4000 cwt linseeds D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp: 30 bales hemp Rayenia Bros, 4100 cwt crushed bones S Bannister and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Venice: 25 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 1 bale carpet and 1 case curiosities S Bruderer and Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 500 cwt myrabollams K Megjee, 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 4000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg: 102 cwt gum olibanum and 9 cases mother of pearl shell A H Mowjee and Co, 203 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 400 cwt myrabollams Amin and Sons.

For Gotheuburg: 5 cases cardamoms R S Tatta and Co.

For Antwerp: 133 bales hemp Grahams Trading Co., 200 cwt bone sinews and 4090 cwt crushed bones S. Bannister ad Co.

For Rotterdham: 224 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 1000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

S S Morroco for Hull: 1000 cwt crushed and 1 bale embroidered goods Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 6 pkgs carvings Thos Cook and Son, 12 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Son.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg: 20000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes S Bannister and Co.

For Rotterdham: 2000 cwt crushed bones F Ibrahim and Co., 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co.

S S Morroco or Hill: 1000 cwt crushed myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona: 550 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co.

For Hongkong: 36 cwt jardallo N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton C Damjee and Sons, 300 bales raw cotton L K Vasenjee and Co, 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co, 1500 bales raw

(Continued In Clumn 5.)

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay May 10.

The Linseed market ruled firm on general buying and short covering. Demand for Wheat continues moderately and the market is steady.

Linseed May	11	3	0
Linseed Sept.	11	11	6
Wheat May	7	13	0
Wheat Sept.	8	0	6

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay May 10.

The market is quiet with no change in quotations.

Ready Bar	21	10	9
Vaishakh	21	10	6
Jaishta	21	9	3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay May 10.

Yesterday the London Silver market closed 3|16d. higher for spot and 1|8d. for forward contracts. The local market opened for Vaishakh at Rs. 59|8 and declined 2 annas on local operators selling. The close of the market was as under:—

Ready Silver	59	6	0
Vaishakh	59	5	0
Jaishta	59	4	0
Double options premium.			
Vaishakh	0	8	0
Jaishta	1	4	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 131 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 88.75.
London—Berlin Marks.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 10.

3 months London discounts 3 11/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India 7 per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

May	15.30—.17
June	15.40—.17
July	15.47—.20
August	15.49—.20
September	15.57—.20
October	15.67—.18
November	15.70—.20
December	15.70—.20
January	15.67—.18
February	15.67—.18
March	15.67—.18
April	15.67—.18
May	15.72—.18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.20—.10

NEW YORK

New York, May 9.

NEW YORK, 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	15.46
July	15.67
October	15.94
NEW YORK, NOON CAL:—	
May	15.45
July	15.66
October	15.93
NEW ORLEANS, 9 A.M.:—	
July	16.67
October	15.89

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PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.

Wheat	12,327	cwts
Linseed	28,678	,,
Rape, Aai & Mustardseeds	598	,,
Gingellyseeds	438	,,
Poppyseeds	1,202	,,
Groundnuts	5,974	,,
Castorseed	6,881	,,
Rice	2,700	,,
Myrabollams	2,742	,,
Cottonseed	5,842	,,
Gram	2,906	,,
Joowar	900	,,
Bajree	558	,,
Coal	1,116	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle".
The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 8.

Wheat Har	4	9	6
Wheat Bhadan	4	12	3
Wheat Asuj	4	14	6
Gram Har	3	11	3
Gram Jeth	3	10	0
Gram Asuj	3	15	3
Barley Jeth	3	7	6
Barley Asuj	3	11	6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	10	9
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8	4	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	15	0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	4	6

READY.

New Wheat	4	12	0	to	5	4	0
New Gram	3	10	0	to	3	14	0
New Barley					3	7	6
Rapeseeds	7	12	0	to	7	14	0
Cottonseeds					3	14	6

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	1,500 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseed	200 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 9.

July	15.65-21
October	15.92-22
December	16.09-22
January	16.14-23
March	16.34-21
Middling Spot	15.75-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 9

May	15.60-
July	15.82-
Middling Spot	15.27-30

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 9

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	34,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7

May	8.35-12
June	8.37-12
July	8.44-12
August	8.45-12
September	8.47-12
October	8.50-12
November	8.51-12
December	8.55-12
January	8.56-12
February	8.57-12
March	8.61-12
April	8.61-12
May	8.62-12
Middling Spot	8.83-04

SALES.

Liverpool, May 7

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	200 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

WHEA—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment quoted 53|6.
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment quoted 54|6.
Wheat, Australian:—
May|June shipment sellers 55|6.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—
May|June shipment value 56.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London May 9

Cottonseed, Bombay,
May/June Shipment offered. £9-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay,
May/June Shipment offered, £18-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
May/June Shipment offered £20-7-6

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

Scinde Good	6.95—.05
Scinde Fully Good	7.15—.05
Scinde Fine	7.35—.05
Bengal Good	6.95—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.15—.05
Bengal Fine	7.35—.05
Oomra Good	7.35—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.60—.05
Oomra Fine	7.85—.05
Broach Good	7.35—.05
Broach Fully Good	7.65—.05
Broach Fine	7.95—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.50
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	27.48
T.T. Milan on London	88.50
T.T. Berne on London	25.26
T.T. Paris on London	124.01
T.T. London on Prague	164.06

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

American.—N. Y.:—Better Weather induced Long Liquidation. Futures 24 to 21 Points Lower.—Spot declined 20 Point to 5.75c.

LOCAL.—General Profit-taking.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York: May highest 15.61 (at the opening) lowest 15.40 (2-29 p.m.)

Liverpool: 9-15 a.m. No precipitation. Slightly warmer.

Liverpool: 8-35 p.m. Market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"Technical readjustment. Favour buying on further weakness."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their friends in Dallas, Texas:—

"Rain is needed West Texas and West Oklahoma, other parts dry, weather is needed to enable farm work."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th instant (6-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.—

"Decline caused by heavy long liquidation. We hardly think reaction will go further. Trend of market entirely a weather question. Think favourably of the market in the long run."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 7 points on reports of better weather. There was renewed long liquidation which caused a drop of 28 points from previous day's closing prices. At the decline there was cessation of liquidation and prices reacted 4 points before the close. The closing tone of the market was quiet but steady and futures 24 to 21 points lower.

Spot cotton prices declined 20 points and the New Orleans spot declined 30 points to 15.40c.

The Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 6 to 7 points but prices showed a better tendency on some short covering. The New York opening was disappointing which helped the decline and the market closed 12 points lower for the day. Spot cotton declined 4 points at 8.83d. per lb.

The statistical position of American cotton is becoming strong every week. 206,000 bales were brought into sight during the week making a total for the season upto 6th instant 17,965,000 bales against 15,449,000 bales last season same period. Exports during week were reported 216,000 bales now totalling at 9,953,000 bales against 7,175,000 bales last season. World's spinners takings during the week amounted 413,000 bales showing a total of 14,700,000 bales this season against 12,803,000 bales last season same period. The visible supply now stands at 5,563,000 bales against 3,781,000 bales last year. Total loss in the visible supply during the week resulted in a figure of 180,000 bales against 85,000 bales corresponding week last season. Sortly the consumption figures of American cotton by U. S. A. mills will be published which we believe will be a bullish item.

Yesterday's decline in the prices of American was influenced owing to change in the weather causing further liquidation. Thus it can be construed that the technical position of the market is healthy and with any adverse crop factor we believe further advance is possible.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 10.

Following a decline of 21 points in New York futures the local Market opened to-day for forward business in July/Aug Broach at Rs. 321|8 and promptly declined to 318|8 on general long liquidation by operators and Commission houses. At the decline there was some rally owing to buying by jobbers. The close at the Marwari Bazar Session at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	315	315	314	314/4
July/Aug	321	321|8	318/8	319/8
Apl/May (1928) Oomra	325	325	322/8	323
May	299/8	299/8	298/8	298/8
July	304/8	304/8	302	302
Dec/Jan	309	309	308	308
Bengal				
May	285	286	286	285/8
Dec/Jan	226	276	275	275

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 10.

Liverpool opened 3 points lower and later rose 4 points. The local market opened steady but declined on renewed long liquidation. The close was quiet

Among the sellers to-day included Messrs. Patel, E. D. Sassoon, Chrystal and Gill.

Broach				
Apl/May	314|8	315	313/8	313/8
July/Aug	320|8	321	318/12	318/12
Apl/May (1928) Oomra	323	323	321	321
May	299/8	299/8	298/8	298/8
July	302/8	302/8	302	302
Dec/Jan	307	307	306	306
Bengal				
May	285/8	285/8	285	285
Dec/Jan	273	273	271	271

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay May 10

Bengal D/J				274
Bengal May				284
Broach A/May				314
Broach 1928 A/May				323
Broach J/A				319
Oomra D/J				308
Oomra May				298
Oomra July				302
Southern M/June				321
Bengal	299	292	285	277
S/Punjab	296	289	282	274
Rajputana	299	292	285	277
Broach	326	322	316	
P/American	340	333	326	319
Viramgaum	333	330	325	
Dholleras	328	325	320	
Surat	369	366	361	
Navsari	384	381	376	
Oomra 3	304	298	293	
C/P 1	318	313	307	
C/P 2	311	306	300	
Khandesh	300	295	289	
Muthia	298	293	287	
Southern			327	323
Bijapore			322	318
Bagalkote			337	333
Compta		353	349	345
Timnevellys		364	360	356
Karungannis	376	372	368	
Combadia		381	377	373

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 10

		Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	295
,,	Fine	,,	290
,,	F.G.	,,	285
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	290
,,	F.G.	,,	282/5
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	320
Nagpur		,,	320
Yeotmal		,,	312
Arvi		,,	310/14
Amraoti		,,	305/7
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	305/7
Mulkapur	,,	,,	300/3
Khandesh	,,	,,	300/3
Muthia	Fine	,,	925
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	307/10
Purna	Average	,,	300/5
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	305
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	305
Burwah Sanavad			305
Broach Fine M.G.	,,	325/8	+9 May
WesternsGoodHG		305/10	May June+13/4
Cambodia Fine F G			
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	..		335/40
Compta F.G.M.G.		340/42	+34 May June+30
Dhollera			May+13 June+8
Kadi/Viramgam			May+13/4

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 10

In full-pressed Bales. 2 days.	This Year	Since 1st. September	Last Year
Khandesh ..	46	3,07,591	2,88,135
Central India	254	2,74, 639	3,52,503
Barsi and Nagar	206	1,87,179	2,04,213
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,275	72,350
Berar	640	5,48, 367	4,61,811
Central Provinces	375	2,24,875	2,38,085
Total Oomras..	1,521	16,08,926	16,17,102
Dholera	240	1,74,738	2,23,421
N.W. Provinces ..	45	54,522	1,27,677
Rajputana ..	129	46,596	96,719
Sind-Punjab ..	100,	1,12,865	280'454
Broach	2864	1,87624	309183
Coompta & Dharwar	484	73,514	77404
Westerns-Northerns	167	33.704	52,671
Cocoanada ..		403	1,707
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	185	12,349	17,474
Persian		3,797	3,749
American		1,70,711	3,357
Egyptian and African		53,257	51,742
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		3,147
Total	5735	24,93087	2865817

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th May.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	5,235	2,56,064	4,37,192
Japan & China	5567	11,78,570	14,33,638
Coast Ports ..		15,819	20,778
Up-country by Rail		89,403	64,963
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		34,885	43,212
Total	10302	15,74,741	19,98,783

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 10

100 Japan T. and Co. Aurangabad 303
100 ,, Harda 305.
100 ,, Pepuria 307.
100 ,, Bhopal 307.
100 ,, Indore 307.
200 K. Devchand C P 1 319/320
200 Volkart Bros. Broach 325.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 9.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 60-3|8
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 25-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 14-7|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 14-7|8
Tin English Ingots	£296-1|2

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

EFFECT OF "WORST FLOOD KNOWN.

(Special to "Chronicle".)

New York, May 9.

"Many believe worst flood news known and effects discounted, some areas planted where waters receded. Total acreage reductions estimate not over ten per cent. Recently fertilizer sales considerably heavier. Piece-good's situation continues good. While reactions probable, think market more susceptible bullish than bearish influences."

LANCASHIRE TRADE REVIEW

Outlook continues healthy. The monthly Review issued by the Barclay's Bank for the month of April states as under:—

LIVERPOOL:—During the past month, the Liverpool Futures market has experienced many fluctuations, and the general trend of quotations has not been so easily discernible as in the two previous months. This change may be attributed to a number of causes. At the beginning of March it was noticed that Liverpool appeared to be content to follow the lead of the American markets, and as the latter were relatively firm, on account of the good reports of their export and home demands, a similar condition prevailed on the Liverpool market. The firmness on this side was assisted by the fact that trade calling and new speculative buying were able to absorb the freer hedge selling and profit taking which followed every fresh advance. As had been anticipated the veto which the President of the United States placed upon the Farm Relief Bill did not influence prices. About the middle of the month, a decline in the demand for cotton occurred and confidence was, to some extent, shaken, with the consequence that following a period of heavy liquidation, quotations fell about 30 points. It was stated, at the time, that a reaction was overdue, but since the decline, the market has been unsteady and seems unable to regain confidence. Various recoveries have occurred, but the higher prices reached have not been held for any long period. It would appear that the present unsettled condition is due to the contrary influences of two factors. In the first place, the statistical position has favoured a rising market, especially since the final Ginners report shewed a figure of about one million bales less than the estimated production of 18 1|2 million bales. On the other hand, the home trade, both in raw material and piece-goods, is so much smaller than of late, that an effective check has been placed upon any advancing tendency.

The greater activity recently witnessed on the Spot market continued until the first week of March, but since then, quieter conditions have generally prevailed. It is thought that spinners have secured enough cotton to cover their commitments, for the time being, especially as the daily sales are now very much lower than they were some weeks ago. There is said to be a scarcity of high grades in stock in Liverpool at the present time, but the total cotton held is still very large, the figures at the middle of the month shewing a stock of nearly 1½ million bales of all classes, or nearly twice as much as a year ago. The speculative buying which has been a feature of the Peruvian market in Liverpool for some time past has been almost entirely absent. Prices obtained have been irregular, and there has been some difficulty in finding buyers for the higher priced grades. The best demand has been for the lower and medium growths of Tanguis. Business in Egyptian cotton has been quiet, the main sales being for export to the Continent.

MANCHESTER.—A quieter tone has prevailed in the Manchester market during the past two or three weeks. This, of course has been a natural development of the large buying which took place during January, and more particularly, in February, when operations were on a very heavy scale. As a result of the larger trade, spinners' and manufacturers' quotations have been firmer, and producers generally are more favourably situated than has been the case for a long time past. Greater industrial activity continues in the producing centres of Lancashire and there is decidedly less unemployment amongst the operatives. Mixed advices contine to be received regarding the prospects of the new crop in the United States. It is generally believed that the acreage next season will be reduced by about 10 per cent. only and in the circumstances there is a possibility that another large crop will be grown.

Although business in piece-goods since the beginning of the month has been less vigorous than during February, trade has not been at a standstill and a fair turnover continues to be done from day to day. As a result of the larger business transacted during the early part of the year many manufacturers have improved their position and, consequently, low prices have been refused without hesitation. There has been rather a falling off in the cloth demand for India, less trade being recorded in sized shirting and light fabrics, but an encouraging turnover in bleaching, printing and finishing styles has taken place. Many makers, who produce for the Indian markets, have several months' work on hand and, in some instances, producers are booked up until the end of the year. The outlook regarding China is still very uncertain. Buying during the month has been confined to small lines and no trade developments can be expected until the conditions in and around Shanghai are more settled. There has been no development in the offtake for Egypt, but a little more inquiry has recently been experienced for the Levant, Constantinople and other Near Eastern markets. Moderate support has been given by South America. A rather better trade has been done for the Continent and a welcome improvement has taken place in the home trade.

During the past few weeks, there has been rather less business in American yarns for home use. As a result of the orders booked during February, however, most producers have plenty of work for the time being, and, so far, there is no pressure to sell. Quite recently, some spinners have lost ground and instances are being mentioned of pressure for delivery instructions against contracts. Current production is still about 80 per cent. of capacity. Trade in Egyptian yarns has broadened and prices have kept firm. The bulk of the buying has been in fine combed qualities. It is expected that rapid progress will be made in putting the scheme of the Cotton Yarn Association, Ltd., into operation. The Board of Directors has been elected and the first business will be to divide the mills into sections. The Association will receive full particulars of production, sales, deliveries and stocks, and minimum prices will be fixed.

Summarising the general position, the outlook in the Manchester market continues healthier, and although there has been a lull in demand, business of a fair extent is still being transacted, but the turnover is barely sufficient to maintain the strong position of producers. There is no reason, however, why the demand should not broaden in the immediate future.

In the wholesale clothing trade, there has been a better demand and Spring orders have been placed on an encouraging scale. The timber trade has continued busier and heavy electrial firms are well employed. Engineering concerns remain busy. Buying in pig iron continues of a hand-to-mouth character and no contracts of importance have been reported. A more encouraging tone has prevailed in the chemical markets, but business still remains somewhat quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 10.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/19.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/2.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1953 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Forward rates, Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78 13 1945/55 Rs. 108/2.

Tone of Market.—Weak, more sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London May 9

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	26- 1/16
Forward	25-7/8+1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London May 7

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

London, May 9

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/2
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£77/-
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£103¼
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£53
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£61-
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£71
Consols	£55¾
War Loan 5%	£-100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-7/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 9

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/7-7/8	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/8	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/7 7/8	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/8	Sellers

COFFEE.

New York May 9

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	15-5-16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt 16 6.
July|Sept per cwt 16|4-1|2
Oct|Dec. per cwt 16|6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 e and f Bombay:—
July|Sept per wt 16|6-1|4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 e and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt. 16|7.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal standing Committe, 4-10 p.m.

Function in celebration of H. H. Aga Khan's birthday, Ismail Dossa Building, Dongri Street, 9-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THURSDAY, May 12.

M. B. F. Bharucha's lecture on "Driving India to Revolt", Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 13.

P. E. O. Mail Steamer "Ramak" with English Mails of 28th ulto due to arrive at 6 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday 12-5—1927 instead of at 10 a.m. on the 11th inst as previously intimated.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Wednesday the 11th inst. from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.

Call-sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

SHAHU MAHARAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 5th Anniversary of the late Shri Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur will be publicly celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Messrs. Shinde Brothers, DeLisle Road, near Chinchpokli Railway Station, opposite the Kamgar Theatre. Mr. B. V. Jadhav will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The British India Co's steamer "Margha" which left here on the 14th April arrived at Plymouth on Saturday the 7th May.

PROF SHAH'S PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.

The opening ceremony of Prof. Shah's Physical Culture Institute will take place at the Institute premises at Gaiwadi, Girgaon (opp. Kandewadi) on Sunday (the 15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a short programme of physical culture feats has been arranged. Mr. Shrinivas Ayengar, President of the Gauhati Congress, will preside.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEE'S GRIEVANCES.

The following grievances of the ticket collectors and coaching clerks which are of long standing have been forwarded to the Agent through their Union by Mr Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary of the Union and has requested the Agent to grant an interview so as to discuss the whole position and arrive at an amicable settlement:—

(1) The Ticket Collectors and Coaching Clerks have to work for 8 hours in the day and 16 hours during Night duty without any Sunday off or any other holiday. (2) They have to perform 24 hours duty on every alternative Sunday; (3) Inadequacy of wages paid to the Staff which is started from 25 Rs. p.m. with the maximum of Rs. 45/- (4) Disregard to some other vital prerogatives of the staff.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali was started 25 years ago with the object of helping poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community irrespective of sub-sections. On the 11th inst. the institution completes 25 years of its existence. During this time the Mandali has spent about Rs. 80,000 in helping several hundreds and has built up a Reserve Fund of over Rs. 60,000/-.

The Managing Committee of the Mandali was desirous of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the Institution on the 11th instant, but owing to the fact that many of its Bombay members and well-wishers and students are away at this time of the year, it has been postponed for some weeks more. However, a number of suggestions having been received that pending the Jubilee Celebration members should meet on the day to commemorate the date, it has been decided to hold a meeting to-day (Wednesday,) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandali's Office, (Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 216, Charni Road, Girgaon).

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

ANOTHER MOTOR FATALITY.

DEATH DUE TO NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT.

Another motor accident occurred on Bombay-Poona road near Panvel on Monday morning which resulted in the death of Krishnaji Gunaji Desai (55) residing Gora Gandhi Chawl, Khetwadi, Bombay. It appeared three persons left Poona on Monday at about 5-15 a.m. in a motor car No. Y. 4129. At Lonavla they stopped the car to take petrol for ten minutes and then drove towards Bombay. At Panvel however, at about 9-30 a.m. the party was overtaken with grief when all on a sudden the motor got up side down and the occupants were thrown off. Krishnaji received serious injuries and was brought to Bombay in another car but died on his way near Sion.

INQUEST PROCEEDINGS.

An inquest was held touching the death of Krishnaji by the coroner on Tuesday when the driver of the car Andrews Dhingra was placed before the Court.

Shaligram Genoo, an agriculturist in Nawda, in Panvel Taluka, said he was at a well close to Bombay-Poona road at the time of the accident. A red motor car went along the road towards Bombay and another was also going in the same direction. The latter dashed against the parapet of a culvert on the road. They were going very fast one after the other. The suspect was the driver of the car which rolled down the slope.

PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE.

Vaidyanath Ramchandra a clerk in the

THE RT. HON. SRINIVAS SASTRI WHOSE APPOINTMENT AS AGENT GENERAL IN S. AFRICA HAS GIVEN GREAT SATISFACTION TO THE ENTIRE INDIAN COMMUNITY.

Customs residing at Pheroze Building, Matunga, who was also a passenger and received some injuries said there were several cars going to Bombay and many passed by them. Suddenly a bump and the car rolled down the slope on the left of the road and fell into a ditch. There were three in the car, viz:—witness, the deceased and Beharilal Manilal. The deceased received serious injuries and was brought to Bombay in another car but died near Sion.

MOTOR OWNER'S EVIDENCE.

Roshanali Abdul Hussein, owner of a motor service between Panvel and Mumbra describing the damage to the car said the whole of the right gear tyre had been cut off. The right front wheel had its spokes broken and the tyre had come off. The body of the car was smashed and the axles bent. In witness' opinion, the driver appears to have put on the brakes and yet the car went a considerable distance and then rolled down the left hand slope of the road. Then it turned about and faced Poona.

POLICE SURGEON'S STATEMENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, police Surgeon, who made post mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to shock and haemorrhage caused by laceration of the right lung by fractured ribs.

The jury returned a verdict of death according to the medical opinion in consequence of the negligent driving of Andrews Dhingra.

Andrews was arrested in the Court under a warrant from the coroner.

DO'S AND DONT'S FOR MOTORISTS

The Secretary Western India Automobil Association announces—

(1) It is the duty of every one who drives a car or motorcycle on the public roads to place "Safety First".

(2) Pay careful attention to warning signals from other vehicles and give the proper signals before stopping, altering course or slowing down.

(3) Slow down and drive with caution at cross-roads and bends and always keep on the proper side of white lines. Never "cut in" and be sure the road ahead is clear before attempting to overtake another vehicle.

(4) Always be on the alert.

(5) Do not park cars or motorcycles on a bend or near a corner and if possible, draw off the road when stopping for any length of time in country districts.

(6) If every driver will observe these few elementary rules, and will drive with thought and consideration for other road users, the chances of an accident will be enormously reduced and the roads made safer and more pleasant for everybody on them.

HINDI CLASS.

The Hindi Class conducted at Deokorbai Mansion, Parel, on Thursdays and Saturdays will be resumed from Thursday the 12th instant, as Mr. Chathurvedi has now returned from holiday.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi's first bag of the season. The Panther is 7 feet 5 inches in size and was shot in West Khandesh.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

HEATED DEBATE IN B. P. C. C.

RS. 500 VOTED FOR TRADE UNION WORK.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. The proceeding commenced with Mr. R. S. Nimbkar proposing the following resolution:—

(a) This Committee is of opinion that the manufacture and sale of country liquor and other alcoholic wines and spirits in the Bombay Presidency are not conducive to the health, morals and general welfare of the people and must be forthwith prohibited.

(b) That similarly the import and sale of all English and foreign wines and spirits within the limits of the Bombay Presidency be prohibited.

(c) The Committee therefore urge upon all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to move resolutions and also introduce legislation, so as to bring about an effective state of prohibition from 1st April 1928.

(d) That the local legislature should pass a resolution calling upon the Government to appoint a small Sub-Committee to find out ways and means and suggest measures in order to be able to meet the deficit in the revenue, caused by total prohibition.

(e) That as a preliminary to the above, the salary of the Minister holding the excise portfolio, be reduced proportionately to the other portfolios held by him and all demands for grants under the head "Excise" be rejected.

A TALL ORDER.

A heated discussion raged round the above resolution. Mr. V. A. Desai opposed the resolution and moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the resolution be postponed 'sine die'. The amendment was duly seconded and supported.

Mr. Talpade further opposed the main resolution Mr. Krisha Aiyar complained that it is was no use passing a resolution which they could not act upon. Instead he suggested starting some educative propaganda to educate the ignorant masses. Mr. K. N. Jogalekar supported the resolution. Mr. Desai's amendment asking to shelve the resolution 'sine die' was carried by a majority of votes.

TRADE UNIONS.

Several other resolutions were then hurriedly gone through. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the work of organising Trade Unions in the city of Bombay. Another small sum was voted for translating the literature on labour into vernaculars for the use of workmen.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

INDIAN BRANCH MEETING

The following message has been sent by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the Hon. Secretary of the World Muslim Conference, Indian Branch, to the Press:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Muslim Conference Indian branch will be held at Sultan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay on Monday (16th inst.) to consider the situation in Hedjaz, question of convening next Motmar and other important matters.

IN HONOUR OF THE AGA KHAN

The friends, followers and admirers of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah the Aga Khan were entertained to a "Tea Party" at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday evening by the President and office-bearers of the Recreation Club Institute. The function was arranged in honour of the fiftieth Birthday celebration (Golden Jubilee) of the illustrious Aga-Khan. A large cosmopolitan gathering had attended the "Tea Party" which was, indeed, a very imposing function.

LAD'S FATAL FALL

A fatal accident occurred to a Parsi lad Behram Seheriar Irani (6) who while playing on a cot in his house at Colaba, fell on the ground below on Monday afternoon and sustained injuries. He was removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the skull. He died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

There will be a birth day parade on the morning of the 3rd June on the Ridge at Simla, and the usual state dinner and reception will be held at Viceregal Lodge in the evening.—Associated Press.

DEATH BY STAB WOUND

VERDICT IN MUSJID ROAD MURDER

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Hansraj Hallaji (16) a Marwari boy who was murdered in the afternoon of the 28th ultimo at Musjid Road, under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased was employed as a cook by Rupchand, a money-lender only a few months before his death. On the day of the tragedy, Rupchand went to market to buy fruit, when, it is alleged three men entered the room and after killing Hansraj, the servant, who was at the pedhi, cleared away with jewellery and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 30,000. The police have arrested six persons in connection with the murder on suspicion.

FOUND SAFE OPEN.

On Tuesday at the resumed enquiry Kashibai Chakubai (9) said about twenty days ago she was cleaning wheat in the varandah of her room. Her face was towards the stair case and the deceased occupied a room which is third from her room. After some time she went near the stair case. The room of the deceased was open and the safe in the room was also open. She did not see any one in the room. She went up to the stair case because she saw three men who had duties on going down the stair case. She did not know from which room they had come out. Later on witness told a Bania that Rupchand's safe was open.

POLICE CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Vaman Vithal P.C. No. 1817—B said he was at the Pyodhoni Police Station when information was received of a murder at Musjid Road. He accompanied Sub-Inspector Savant to the first floor of Kishorilal's Building. There in the near room the dead body of the deceased was lying in a pool of blood. There were two bleeding wounds in the front and side of the neck. Five mangoes were lying in the room. Two of them had been partly eaten. The face of the deceased was covered with blood and therefore it was not possible to say if he had been eating mangoes. A knife the blade of which was broken was found in the blood. It was covered with blood. Underneath the head of the deceased was a Purdeshi cap.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of death by stab wound of the throat involving the main blood vessels. This wound was inflicted by a man acting in conspiracy with two others under such circumstances that the act of those three men who are unknown to the jury amounts to murder and abetment of the same.

JAIN FRACAS AT RIKHABDEO TEMPLE

TWO SIDES OF THE SHIELD

In connection with the reports published in the papers regarding the fracas that took place at the Jain sacred place (Rikhabdeo Temple) at Keshariaji, the Hon. Secretary, Jain Association of India writes from Pydhowni, Bombay:—

"It has been alleged that the fracas took place between the Digambars & the Swetambars, in connection with the Dhwajadand ceremony at Rikhabdeo Temple at Keshariaji. On learning this, the Jain Association of India and the Jain Swetambar Conference sent telegrams to Udaipur making inquiries regarding the matter. In reply they have received the following telegram:—

'Received several telegrams. Made inquiries. Digambars assembled in very big number at Keshariaji for opposing Dhwajadand ceremony Digambars created row with state police and in rushing back themselves crushed four. No scuffle between Digambars and Swetambars. Swetambars present at Keshariaji not exceeding fifty. Inquiries going on. Published information previously misleading. Dhwaj Ceremony successfully performed by Premamchand Kotawala.

This clears the position of Swetambaris. The Dhwajadand ceremony was performed by the Swetambaris on all occasions in the past and similarly it was to be performed this year. The Digambars wanted to assert their alleged right to perform this ceremony, and had been appealing without success to H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur since last five years. According to custom and tradition, the State ordered the Swetambaris to perform the ceremony. The Digambars opposed this and created a row. They had a scuffle with the State Police and in rushing back they crused themselves. It is therefore totally undesirable to make any unwarranted remarks against the Swetambaris."

GENTLEMAN FIRST-OFFICER NEXT

HEMCHAND R. MEHTA HONOURED

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 6.

The citizens of Bhavnagar presented a farewell address to Mr. Hemchand R. Mehta, Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar State Railway, who has been appointed —and who has accepted—the Chief Engineer of the Cutch Railways. The address was beautifully printed and was individually signed by 72 prominent citizens. Following are some extracts from the lengthy address:—

"The year 1906 saw you come out of the Poona College of Science with a first class degree; and ever since that day, you have in many places and on various occasions, made us familiar with your intellect and ingenuity, which have deservedly earned the spontaneous applause of your superiors and colleagues. In Gwalior or Morvi, Baroda or Bhavnagar, Panna or Poona, wherever emergencies created the need of your services, in ready response to the call, you promptly solved the problem in front of you, and won eulogies simply. With circumscribed time and materials at your disposal, you have executed numerous schemes that would add lustre to your profession."

"Your public career would supply us with numerous of such acts of service, big and small, known and unknown. But we would dwell on this no further. Sufficient it is to say that behind all important plans and projects on the earth, tireless energy and sympathetic hearts are at work. So long as the extent of the Bhavnagar Railway and its engineering prosperity exist, your name will be inseparably connected with them. You have by your genuinely social disposition given a practical lesson

DR. V. M. DESAI, D.D.S., WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM AMERICA AFTER OBTAINING HIS DOCTORATE IN DENTISTRY, AND RESUMES HIS PRACTICE IN BOMBAY.

of how an officer, with all his official dignity, can shed round him sweet and charming aroma by his inborn virtues. You are a gentleman first, and an officer next."

DR. MATHURADAS IN JORAVARNAGAR

WARNING TO PATIENTS

The Secretary, Saurashtra Seva Samiti, Ranpur, wires:—on the 10th inst.:—"There is great enthusiasm all over the province regarding Seva Samiti's arrangement to bring the famous Punjabi eye specialist, Dr. Mathuradas in Joravarnagar, for eye operations. The Doctor is making free operations and the Samiti is giving free medicine, boarding and lodging The Samiti has made preparations for only 2,000 patients. There has been so great a rush that it is well to inform all intending patients and certifying doctors that there being no more convenience the issue of passes is stopped, no new patients should now come to Joravarnagar, or else their journey would be futile. After Dr. Mathuradas has come here, his further visit will be arranged and the remaining patients will have benefit afterwards For the present, there is no more convenience.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES RULE QUIET

CALCUTTA, May 10.

In the share market jutes section with only a small turn over ruled quiet and the turn was lower. In coals a moderate business resuted. Teas were steady with rather more enquiry, Industrials show no change. Government securities were steady with rather more enquiry. Industrials show no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 78/15, 5 per cent. war loan 1929/47 101/14, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 107/9.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1488.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 246/8, New Victoria ord 2/9, Birla ord 14/8, Clive 43/8, Clive 6 per cent pref 106, Dalhousie ord 533, Howrah 47, Humumchand ord 17/6, Kinnison ord 1145, National 34.

Coals:—Bengal 460, Burrakur 16/14, Katras Jherriah 6/8, Standard 50.—A. P.

NIZAM'S DONATION TO PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Secunderabad, correspondent of the "Madras Mail" learns that H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to grant rupees fifteen lakhs to the public school at Dehra Dun, and a monthly grant of Rs. 15,000 to the office expenses of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

TEHERAN, May 10.

The Staffs of all the Government Departments struck to-day in consequence of the decision of the Budget Commission of the Mejliss to reduce the minimum scale of the salaries of the civil servants from 32 to 29 tomans monthly. A crowd of some 5,000 demonstrated in front of the Mejliss premises. The Premier promised to defend their car. Subsequently the staffs resumed dork.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN, May 10.

The further anomaly was that, owing to the decision of the supreme Court, the registration certificates, even if fraudulently obtained, could not be cancelled. This would be abolished.

Mr. Duncan criticising the Bill suggested that registration certificates already issued should not be disturbed by any raking up of the past, but a general ammesty should be called conducing to the favourable reception of the new immigration clauses.

Mr. Alexander strongly supported the suggestion of amnesty saying it would be a graceful act synchronising with the arrival of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri as Agent General and leading to effective goodwill between the two Governments and people.

The Minister Dr. Malan noted the suggestion.—Reuter.

"Die Burger", the Ministerialist paper, accalaims the appointment of Mr. Sastri, firstly, because the Government of India by selecting one of their ablest men has shown an earnest desire for the success of the Agreement and, secondly, because Mr. Sastri, as delegate to the Round table Conference, is specially acquainted with the work he is undertaking and recognises fully the necessity for a successful working of the Agreement.—Reuter.

LAHORE, May 10.

The following communique was issued by the Punjab Government this evening:—The night of 9th-10th May was absolutely quiet, no incident of any kind being reported. The curfew orders will take effect from 9 p.m. to-night—the 10th May—instead of from 8 p.m. as hitherto. Two more wounded men —a Sikh and a Hindu—have died in hospital thus bringing the total number of deaths upto 24. Good progress is being made with the investigation of more serious offences. A number of persons charged with minor offences have already been convicted.—A. P.

LAHORE, May 10.

To-day's issue of the "Bande Mataram" bearing date May 11th was confiscated by an order of Government. The office of "Bande Matarm" was searched and more than 1,000 copies seized.—A. P.

LAHORE, May 10.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Bombay last night. Before leaving she left the following message for the people of the Punjab:—

"I leave Lahore to-night full of shame, humiliation and misery because the people of Lahore have written the blackest chapter in the recent history of inter-communal bitterness and hatred. I will continue to sing my song of Hindu-Muslim unity undaunted by the most tragic but momentary denial of all my hopes and dreams. But peace can only come to the people of Punjab when they shall cease to be exploited in the name of religion for the political ends of selfish communal leaders and have courage, in the words of my friend, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, to dethrone false gods that misled them into paths of division and hatred and when they learn to realise that humanity is more sacred than all creeds and that the good of mere sects and communities must be subservient to the common weal of a united nation."—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 10.
Previous Closing Rate	15.65
To-day's Opening Rate	15.62
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	15.68
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	8.44
To-day's Opening Rate	8.41
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rtae	8.41
Difference	—.03

Broach, July expected to open 313 8 0

FIRE IN A MILL

On Monday evening a fire broke out in the engine room of the Bisla Mill at Sewree, Bombay, and resulted in considerable damage to its roof. It appears that some sort of work was being done on the roof of the engine room with bright lamps and one of the lamps fell down and set the roof on fire. The whole roof was at large in a few minute's time owing to the strong gust of wind. The fire brigade was rung and an engine from sewree followed by another from Byculla immediately arrived on the spot and extinguished the fire. The exact amount of damage is not known.

It has been notified that His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda has gone to Europe for reasons of health and he should not be disturbed there with petitions which has been his habit to go through personally when in Baroda.—Free Press.

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The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of:
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(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.
And several other things.
Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY MAY, 11 1927.

A SHARP RETORT.

It is, indeed, a pity that Mr. Satyamurti should have taken a long time to reply to the unfair criticism levelled at the Swarajists of Madras by the recent session of the Kerala Provincial Conference under the inspiration of its president. Nevertheless, late as Mr. Satyamurti is, he has done well, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, to administer a sharp rebuke to those who, ignoring the realities of the situation, seek to commit the Congress to a policy which, however brave in conception, will be incapable of being executed and whose adoption will have the certain result of making the national forces more divided than they are at present. No policy could be more suicidal than this at a time when the inexorable need of the country, as Mr. Satyamurti emphasises, is the cementing of "the political and communal unity and solidarity of the Congress". The A.I.C.C. is being inundated at this hour with extremely contradictory suggestions and proposals on all sides as the whole policy and programme of the Congress is said to be in the melting-pot. While hot-headed fanatics are prepared to urge the Congress almost immediately to launch on a programme of Civil Disobedience, worn-out publicists are not wanting with their fatuous advice to take wholeheartedly to cooperation which, in the present circumstances of the country, cannot be distinguished from servile submission. The fact, however, is forgotten, in the din and bustle of political warfare, that neither of the two extreme counsels are wise or practicable and the one thing that is urgently wanted to revive the spirit of the nation is to marshal all our nationalist forces on the working basis of a common programme. It is a matter of sincere gratification that none has of late tendered this advice with greater emphasis and earnestness than the the President of the Congress himself, and Mr. Satyamurti has only sought to ally himself with his leader in designating all those who try to divide the country as the enemies of the country. The sovereign aim of unity, as we have so often pointed out, will be achieved more by sinking personal and temperamental differences than by evolving any new political formulas. The representatives of the nation, who will shortly meet in Bombay, will have, therefore, to possess themselves of more than their usual share of humility, restraint and wisdom to counteract the tremendous odds that will be arrayed on the other side and to reorganise the Congress so as to make it once again "the United voice of the nation". We hope this fervent prayer of all true sons of the soil will be amply fulfilled at the ensuing meeting which is likely to prove historic in every way.

FOOLING INDIA.

The special review of the Parliamentary debate on the Indian Navy Bill, supplied by the Free Press throws a lurid light on the insidious tactics of the present Tory Government and on the fresh chains of slavery that are being forged for Indians. The previous history of the measure given by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons and his exposition of its material provisions are enough to convict the Government of the very serious charge laid at its door that "the only people who are excluded from it are Indians themselves" In the first instance, the initial scheme was not only hatched in London and approved of in advance by the British Admiralty but was afterwards secretly considered not by a Committee of both the Legislatures in India but by a departmental Committee of Military and Naval Officers appointed by the Government of India. And after the Secretary of State for India had finally set his seal on the Naval scheme, the Legislative Assembly was treated to a bare announcement of the decision. And, again, the Bill has been first piloted and passed in the British Parliament, while the high dignity of the Legislative Assembly will be sought to be propitiated with the presentation of a virtual "fait accompli" in its September session.

Turning to the provisions of the Bill, we find Earl Winterton waxing eloquent over vesting the Viceroy with extraordinary powers of using the Indian Navy outside Indian waters in a state of emergency. But, as Mr. Ammon, while opposing the Bill on behalf of the Labour Party rightly remarked, the Viceroy would, in all these matters, "be only giving effect to instructions from the British Government and not to Indian opinion." Even more important is the miserable provision made for reserving only one out of three posts of executive officers for Indians, and here again it has been freely stated that "it may be some years before an Indian is recruited." How can Indians, who will foot the bill of the new Navy, he asked, stand this shocking insult "when Chinese, Japanese and all other nationals were trained in the British Navy as officers," and when even Negroes were actually appointed as officers on equal terms with Frenchmen in the French Navy? Lastly, rank injustice is sought to be perpetrated on India by authorising the British Parliament to vote away Indian money on all adventures of the new Navy outside the Indian waters. The whole result of the Bill was, therefore, well summarised by Mr. Lansbury when he declared: "The people of India will pay for it and we shall have the management of it". The scheme of the new Navy, miscalled Indian, is thoroughly exposed as a naked attempt "to create a new Navy of battleships, submarines, cruisers etc." for the competitive race that has commenced in the Pacific, in violation of the decisions of the Disarmament Conference. Let the Indian public beware, therefore, of the dangers of the new scheme that has been imposed on India in the interests of Imperialism and let the members of our Legislature gird up their loins to give a stiff fight to Government during the discussion of the Bill in the September session.

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement on the present state of affairs in China is such as will delight the British shop-keepers in that country who hope that the "gunboat policy" of Great Britain will again become active now that the power of the Hankow Government is on the wane. It will also give considerable relief to the British bondholders interested in Chinese securities. Sir Austen is careful in his language in reference to the 'Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek" of whose power he thinks the Communists are jealous, and he is contemptuous in his remark about Mr. Chen who, he thinks, no longer speaks for the Chinese Nationalists or the Kuomintang Party. The way is thus clear for Britain to play her game against Soviet Russia in China as a continental cartoonist cleverly pointed out in a recent issue of a Dutch journal. But the question is how far Britain can secure real safety for her nationals in the country so long as she pursues, in contrast with Germany and America, her bullying and hectoring policy. Mr. J. A. Spender's warning in the "Westminster Gazette" that with a real Nationalist Government in China England "could resume a liberal and forward policy in step with Japan" may be unpalatable to the Tories, but they cannot ignore the warning of the Peking correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" not to be "too certain about Chiang Kai-shek's conversion from Bolshevism". If England again backs the wrong horse there is sure to be great chuckling over the event amongst the Japanese. As regards the rest of the Powers, they are only too anxious to negotiate separately with Chinese Nationalist leaders.

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL PEACE

The participation of Soviet Russia in the Geneva Economic Conference is an event of the greatest international importance. If the Powers who have been looking upon the Soviet Government as the Pariah of the civilised world revise their erroneous notions after coming into direct business contact with the accredited representatives of that Government, it will be a step forward to the securing of real international peace. The Soviet Press handsomely acknowledges the fact that it is necessary to co-operate with capitalism until the Soviet economic system of constructive socialism is developed. To whatever purposes the Soviet authorities may use the Economic Conference, the world in general will benefit by the participation of the upholders of the Bolshevik faith in the deliberations at Geneva, because all the nations taking part in them may be able to know the truth about Russia's economic experiment and open up better trade relations with her. It is a pity, that, thanks to the obstructive policy of the Government, India has not been able to send her true representatives to this international gathering where contact with Russian representatives of trade and industry becomes possible? We would like the Indian National Congress to send a deputation to Russia to study the political and economic conditions on the spot and ascertain whether the Bolshevik is as black as he is painted to be. It would also be an advantage for the Indian Merchants' Chambers in this country to co-operate in sending a Trade Delegation to Russia to inquire into the possibilities of opening up business relations with that country.

OPEN LETTER VIII

TO MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

Mr. President,

I am happy to begin this letter with an appreciation. You are rare, if not unique, among the presidents of the Indian National Congress, still surviving, to have consecrated your entire time and energy to the work of the country and the service of the nation. True, you are conscious of your service, while real greatness is and must be wholly unconscious just as real pettiness is also utterly unconscious. But that does not make your service the less valuable to your country. You promised to take up the problem of problems of the day,—the accomplishment of Hindu-Muslim unity, the eradication of the communal canker; and you have been true to your promise, though even now you seem not to have realised that the task is likely to prove greater than you might. But what of that? "In spite of all efforts, if the object in view remains still unachieved, whose fault should it be?" asks the royal bard, Bhartrihari. But the question must not be read as an expression of unmanly feeling of utter helplessness, but rather as a challenge to one's real manhood. You are on to a big job, as the Yankee would say; and it is upto you to accomplish it. You are, indeed, not to be pitied at all, but rather to be congratulated that you should have got such an opportunity of showing the stuff you are made of; but that man really gets my goat who is always moaning his miserable lot, always complaining of this one's opposition and that one's criticism, without himself doing an ounce of real constructive work. It is to be hoped, Sir, that you will succeed in your self-imposed mission; though, if you ask me, I would say the shorter and better,—or at least the really effective,—way lies not in peaceful means. Communal feeling has been fanned into a fierce blaze by self-made short-sighted, selfish leaders in each community, who will have a heavy bill to answer when the trumpet of doom calls every one to account for his doings; and while these are alive and kicking,—pardon the colloquialism, Mr. President, but I find no other expression exactly to convey my meaning,—there can be little hope of peaceful settlement. For where would they be, if there was no communal ill-feeling? Any compromise or concession you suggest to either side will be regarded by both as an indication of weakness, overlooking the obvious fact that only he can give who has. Blessed are the poor, for they shall inherit the kingdom of God,—but surely not the beggars inherit the kingdom of earth, or the credit in a compromise. It seems to me,—though you may not agree with me—and I am free to confess it is certainly not the mode I would choose myself were I a wholly free agent in the matter,—that we are congested enough in this country to afford to run the risk of a few riots, which alone can teach the communal-maniacs the mutual strength and determination of their opponents, and so bring them to a sense of solid respect for the opposition which alone is an effective guarantee of lasting amity. I would not, therefore, go out of my way to encourage tendencies which go to divide more and more; I would not of my own accord seek to widen the gulf already awning terribly. But I would really not be very much grieved or cast into despair if a few roughs on either side were gunned. (Does this sound too cowboyish?) We may all suspect what Lalaji proclaimed on the eve of his departure for Europe; and certainly the officers of the British Indian Government were not all born yesterday. But will you tell me what avails it to make a mountain of such a molehill, and afford an advertisement to an undesirable commodity in this way? If Government does encourage this communal fissure, by encouraging the minority to be aggressive and unaccommodating, what does it avail to abuse an impervious body with a universally known platitude? It rather helps, at least according to my inverted mentality, to make the minority feel their only friends are the Government, and so make them unconscious, even if not quite unwilling, allies with the powers-that-be in defeating the nation's purpose.

If, therefore, you take up this matter, will you please remember that a bold front, an affected if not real insouciance in this rather overadvertised difference of opinion, would help to smooth the way far more than you imagine. The aggressive have to be bullies; and all bullies are cowards. Make head against them and they are sure to cave in. Yield to them, pamper them, praise them, compromise with them, and there will be no end to your slavery. Tell the aggressive, therefore no matter in what camp you find them, that you don't mean to be bluffed by anybody, as you want to bluff on your own. Tell them there is such a thing as absolute right and wrong even in the most amoral of all games, that of politics, and that beyond a certain very well definable limit, you will not yield an inch. This or something in the same style, in clear, firm, definite expression, will, you will see, help to take us all out of the wood much more easily and rapidly than we are apt to imagine. In any case, do not become one more Hamlet, for God's sake, and worry about "To be or not to be", what time your task goes from bad to worse. We are overstocked with Hamlets, and to spare as it is; and I am sure we can do with one less. The ordeal is at hand, and may God help you in the test.

I wish I could go on in the same strain that I have begun in for the rest of this communication. I wish I could say all pleasant things about your record, so far, in the Assembly! May I ask, Mr. President, what exactly moved you in your doings and sayings in the Assembly? You are, I know, the Mother-land's youngest hopeful; but need she be doomed to be disappointed in that also? It is, I grant a highly delicate position to be first in the country and second in the Assembly. But you knew the anomaly was inevitable. Pandit Motilalji is not only more experienced; he is a greater tactician, a better general, perhaps also a hardier fighter. You can lose nothing by fighting whole-heartedly under his banner, believe me. You were once Advocate-General, though you have spoken so often about that fact, one wonders why you were made that. But there is a distance between a mere lawyer and a lawyer statesman. Lord North's cabinet was full of lawyers, when they were bringing on the revolt of the American colonies. Chatham, on the other hand, was never within miles of the Inns of Court. Whose part would you wish to play supposing India were also on the eve of her struggle for independence? I know the analogy I have given is topsy-turvy; but you can substitute Franklin and Washington for North and Chatham. Pandit Motilal is also a lawyer;; but I verily believe he is something more. His very cynicism is an asset, his bonhomie, camaraderie, exquisite appreciation of the good things of life, they are all so many items in his favour. You might question, indeed, if statesmanship lies in excellent gastronomy, in giving lovely dinners, but I can tell you the most successful tenants of Downing Street have never been those who did not know the art of entertaining. Perhaps you know the cabinet dinner used to be, and perhaps even now is, far all I know—an institution, just as cabinet pudding is a well known dish in the common-or-garden variety of an English menu. But Mr. Nehru is something much more than an excellent host, a most pleasant guest, a finished raconteur. Belive me, the great asset of Panditji, is that quality of detachment, which raises him head and shoulders above sanctimonius Puritans. You can take it from me, Puritans can never be popular; and so, in a democracy, they have no chance of real supremacy, except perhaps in a hypocritical people. I don't suggest that you are one of those impossible Puritans, but do your very much mind my warning you against, or at least as regards, that character or reputation? I say it the more willingly, because I do believe there is much that can be done even in that handcuffed legislature, our Indian Assembly. There would be no justification for the Congress President to go there, if it were not so; and I am sure you do not believe, at heart, in the claptrap of absolute and universal obstruction to all and sundry measures proposed by Government. You have taken up the mission of Hindu-Muslim unity; would it perhaps be not more fruitful were you to undertake the task of removing the indistingishable differences of the people's representatives in the Assembly? I have watched fairly carefully the doings of this Assembly; and I could not find that on any really popular question the popular representatives went astray and betrayed their trust. I remember, of course, the currency issue; but I am persuaded bad generalship was more responsible in that connection than the people have yet realised. In the vote on the salt duty too, particularly after the amended budget was returned by the Council of State to the Assembly, there was a regrettable fiasco due chiefly to the reprehensible absenting from their posts of the most prominent stalwarts amongst the people's representatives. The latter may, perhaps, call them to account, long before they are aware. But, bar these, I feel sure there came to the surface no irreconcilable difference of principle in the several shades of popular opinion reflected in the Assembly. That ought to give you and me hope for the future. For my part, at least, I cannot help warning you, though, as you can see from my signature, my final trust is elsewhere. Man can but strive; it is not for him to decide and dispose of. You can do but your level, your honest, best. For the rest you must also say, as I do.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Notes of the Day.

All That He Could Say.

Mr. Wellock, the Labour M.P., did a very useful service to India by interpellating the Baldwin Government about giving qualified Indians a chance to hold Governorships. Five of these had recently become vacant as Earl Winterton himself affirmed, but in regard to the question of allowing Indians to occupy any of them, "he could only say that Lord Birkenhead's recommendations to His Majesty were determined by the suitability in all respects of the persons available." India is, therefore, to understand that Sir Atul Chatterjee, who by the way is senior in service to both Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Hammond did not enjoy "this suitability in all respects." There was one thing wanting in him although he was "available", being within such easy reach of Lord Birkenhead. The one thing wanting was the absence of a white skin.

Damaging Admission.

Earl Winterton does not consider it necessary to resort to a round-about manner of answering the question whether correspondence from Britain to India and "vice versa" is censored. He does not equivocate about it as he does when it is a question of telling the House of Commons why Indians of every suitable qualification except their colour cannot be appointed Governors. He says bluntly that such correspondence is being censored under "an Act twenty years old". So much for the doctrine of trust begets trust. If every person in England interested in Indian nationalist politics is to be told that by law his letters can be subjected to official scrutiny and if every person in India is to understand that whatever he writes to friends in England must pass through the Censor, what remains of the sanctity of private correspondence which in "normal times of peace" every citizen of civilized State is entitled to enjoy as one of his elementary rights? But this censorship is a futile pin-prick. It is hardly likely to stop the inter-change of thought between England and India although it brings officialdom in bad odour.

The "Steel Helmets"

The chief political party in Germany which bitterly resents the acceptance by the Reichstag of Dr. Stresemann's foreign policy is that of the Nationalists who, under Count Westarp, lose no opportunity of impressing upon the masses in Germany that the country is being made to eat humble pie every time by the bourgeois interests which now dominate the political situation in the Fatherland. The protest meeting held in Berlin on Sunday by eighty thousand members of the "Steel Helmet Organisation" is only an episode in this nationalist agitation against the present Coalition Government. The meeting protested against "all weakness and cowardice which deprived Germany of the right and the will to defend herself," but the importance of the protest is considerably lost by the refusal of President Hindenburg of the invitation to attend the demonstration. South German journals like the "Badische Presse" are particularly averse to these ebullitions of extreme Nationalism. Their incessant demand is that Germany must look forward to an era of economic reconstruction and peaceful foreign relations and not backward to the period of lost military prestige. In a recent issue the "Badische Presse" remarks that in spite of the attempts to undermine its influence "it is refreshing to note how easily the coalition parties can master the political situation. Their power to do so is the best guarantee to-day for the quickest solution of Germany's manifold problems."

Is Indian Life Cheap?

There should be a strong protest all over the country against the manner in which in case of communal riots and Labour disturbances the authorities concerned resort to firing on the slightest excuse. Kulkathi provides a notorious example of the reprehensible tendency, which is exhibited by officials of a particular type, to consider Indian life cheap. Their methods are now evidently in favour with "officers" in charge of private industrial concerns. What business had the officers of the Burma Oil Company to fire on the strikers simply because, as the A. P. message from Madras says, they "attempted to prevent a motor lorry of the Company from passing out?" The Government of Madras must immediately institute an inquiry into this incident which the local Labour leaders characterise as "savage and wanton shooting" and bring the guilty parties to book.

The Spoke In The Wheel.

If Dr Choksey and his friends in the Bombay Municipal Corporation who carried the amendment to Mr. Balubhai Desai's resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider a revision of the Municipal Constitution in which the Corporation would have the power to appoint its own Commissioner, imagine that they can put a spoke in the wheel of progress towards a self-respecting attitude which Mr. Desai's resolution suggests, they are making a great mistake. The non-Nationalist element may succeed in shelving a discussion of the subject by successfully referring the matter to the "Law Procedure and Elections Committee" for report, but the question is bound to come up again, and Nationalists in the Corporation should see to it that the right to elect its own Commissioner is no longer denied to the Corporation. It must form a necessary element in any revision of the Municipal Constitution.

FRENCH "ACE" SIGHTED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS·

U. S. TO EXTEND NATIONAL WELCOME.

NEW YORK 1435 (Local Time). M. Nungesser is stated to have passed over Portland Maine flying to New York at 100 miles hour.

PARIS, May 10.

The Foregoing official announcement brought smiles to faces and frantic cheers to the throats of thousands of anxious Parisians who had suspended their normal activities throughout the day and flocked to Boulevards and besieged newspaper offices displaying maps of the Atlantic recording weather conditions to seek the news of the national hero. They suffered alternate exatation and dejection owing to the conflicting reports of the airman's progress and subsided into deepest gloom when an earlier announcement of the sighting off Cape Race was not confirmed for several hours and had practically abandoned the hope when the announcement from Portland magically revivified the country's spirits.

New York.—American imagination has been stirred by the daring dash over the inhospitable North Atlantic which was not been conquered since Sir John Alcock's performance in 1919. Wireless stations throughout the country operated continuously hoping for the passing liners to report that M. Nungesser had been sighted. Newspapers devote front pages to the flight featuring weather reports showing that fair weather and gentle winds favoured the fliers for the first 500 miles after which the conditions were adverse. Strong winds set in and bad visibility added to the difficulties.

Plans to extend a national welcome to the Frenchmen, included the ascent of five Army aeroplanes from Boston patrolling the sea between Boston and Cape Anne to escort M. Nungesser over Eastern Massachusetts. At least 30 aeroplanes prepared to greet the visitors to New York City but the plans were ultimately abandoned owing to the decreasing visibility which would endanger a collision with the arriving plane.

A number of tugboats conveying a delegation of Frenchmen and Municipal authorities to welcome the airmen proceeded down the bay at 2-30 in the afternoon but anxious faces showed that hopefulness at that time was at a low ebb.—Reuter Special.

AND STILL THEY COME !

RS. TWO CRORES MORE DEFLATED THIS WEEK

BOMBAY, May 10.

The Free Press of India understands that the Government of India have again this week deflated Rs. two crores against 'ad hoc' securities in the paper currency reserve. Further deflations are anticipated shortly.—Free Press.

IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT."

INDIAN RELIEF BILL

DEBATE IN UNION ASSEMBLY

LONDON. May 10.

Capetown.—Debate on the Immigration and Indian Relief Bill came suddenly yesterday evening owing to the collapse of the debate on Estimates. Dr. Malan introducing the measure states that the Bill mainly implemented the Round Table Agreement with the Government of India. He detailed the provisions of the Bill and pointed out that 600 minor children were still entering the Union annually through the loophole left in the Indian Relief Bill which allowed these children to enter unaccompanied by their mothers. Under the reciprocity agreement of the Imperial Conference of 1918, however, it was agreed between the Dominion Governments and India that children should be accompanied by their mothers. This was embodied in the new Bill.—Reuter.

ARYA-MUSLIM RIOT CASE

INDORE, May 9.

The Special Tribual hearing the Arya-Muslim Riot Case resumed sitting to-day and the cross-examination of the Deputy-Inspector General of Police was concluded.

In the Nayapura Masjid Case, Mr. Haraprasad, Sub-Inspector in charge of Nayapura circle, was examined.

Another case connected with the riots, in which five Mussalmans are charged with the offence of having robbed a Hindu of a gun which he was carrying on the 14th February, was taken up. It was alleged that the Hindu was belaboured and left unconcious and that o muzzle-loading musket which he had with him was santched away. The police officer who challaned the case was examined before the tribunal rose for the day.—A.P.

MR BOSE TO CALCUTTA

RANGOON, May 8.

It is understood that Mr. Subash Chandra bose will shortly be taken to Calcutta.—A.P.

INDIANS AND GOVERNORSHIPS.

BIRKENHEAD'S "SUITABILITY" TEST

NO STATEMENT ON RELEASE OF DETENUS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Patel heard replies to Indian questions. Replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had received Divisional Commissioners' report with Bengal Governments' conclusions regarding distubances at Kalakati. The report was incomplete, and he was consulting the Government of India regarding its publication.

Replying to further questions, he said that Lord Birkenhead had received after the Governor of the United Provinces had been appointed, a representation from the Committee of the United Provinces Liberals requesting that the Governor be selected from public men of Britain and not from Indian Civil Servants.

MR. BOSE TO ALMORA.

To another question, Earl Winterton replied that it had been decided to transfer Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to Almora. Mr. Bose was due to leave Rangoon on 7th May. The Governor of Bengal was arranging for a special medical examination by Mr. Bose's doctor and a physician of the Medical College when Mr. Bose was in Calcutta. Earl Winterton was unable to make a statement regarding Mr. Boses' or any other detenues' release. The question of each man's detention was being continually examined and re-examined.

CENSORSHIP OF CORRESPONDENCE.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thurtle who asked whether there was any system of censoring correspondence from Britain to India and vice versa,, Earl Winterton referred to the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act 1898, and added that as far as he knew, there was no censorship in Britain, but questions about it should be addressed to the Postmaster General. Labourite Williams asked whether even when there was no disturbance and in normal peace time, it was permissible to censor correspondence from Britain to India. Earl Winterton said "Yes, under the Act twenty years old."

INDIANS AND GOVERNORSHIPS.

Mr. Wellock asked whether since November, five Indian Governorships had fallen vacant and none had been filled by any Indian and whether Government would consider the appointment of qualified Indians, when vacancies would arise. Earl Winterton replied in the affirmative to the first part, and as regards the second part, he could only say that Lord Birkenhead's recommendations to His Majesty, the King were determined by the suitability in all respects of the persons available.

Answering Mr. Kelly, Earl Winterton said that the plans of the India House in London were being prepared and it was hoped to start work before the end of the year. He did not anticipate the building would be ready for occupation before 1929. He was unable to give the estimated cost. He told Mr. Kelly that the position of the Anglo-Indians as regards admission to the various branches of the Army in India was still the subject of correspondence between Lord Birkenhead and Government of India, and he was therefore unable to make a statement at present.

LAHORE RIOTS.

Earl Winterton's reply to the two questions relating to Lahore rioting took the form of reading the text of the Punjab Government's communiques of 5th and 6th May. He added that besides 22 killed the casualties totalled over 100 caused as far as he knew by the mob and not by the police. It was obvious that many arrests were made, but he was unable to give actual numbers without notice.

BACK-BAY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons during question time Earl Winterton said that the estimated total cost of the curtailed programme of the Back Bay Scheme was 6 1/2 crores, of which 5 crores had been incurred upto 31st April.

ORDINANCE AND REGULATION PRISONERS.

Replying to Mr. Wellock, Earl Winterton said he would send him a copy of the official reports of the Legislative Assembly of 31st January and 21st February in pages 222 and 1,050, of which he would find the names and dates of the arrest of all persons put in jail under Regulation 3 of 1818 and Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925. Out of 16 prisoners under Regulation 3 of 1818, 5 had been released from jail and placed under restraint in villages under Criminal Law Amendment Act. Out of 61 detenus under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 42 were still in jail, and 4 others had since been put in jail, including 2 out of 5 shown in the footnote to the statement. In addition, there were 105 under restraint under Criminal Law Amendment Act, otherwise than in jail. Only one detenue had committed suicide. No others had attempted, and none had become insane. As regards illnesses, two had or were suspected to have tuberculosis. He had no detailed information as regards other illnesses.

STORES PURCHASE RULES.

Williams Murdock Adamson asked whether the Government intended to accede to the requests that the new Stores Purchase Rules should be framed by the Government in consultation with representative Indian industrial trade organisations. Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead had not been informed what further steps the Government of India considered necessary to obtain opinions of the representative bodies. He had no doubt that the draft rules they were preparing would be thoroughly examined from all viewpoints.

EXPENDITURE ON R. A. F.

Replying to Mr. Riley, Earl Winterton said that the total expenditure by the Government of India during the last five years on pay and maintenance of the R. A. F. in India, including all payments made to the Ministry was 9 crores and 18 lakhs. No part of this expenditure was votable by the Indian Legislature.—Reuter's Special Service.

'INDIA'S MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA."

INDIAN DELEGATE GROWS POETIC.

GOLDEN THREAD TO MR. BRUCE.

LONDON, May 9.

Canberra.—The Reception to the Overseas Delegates was a most brilliant function. Mr. Bruce welcomed the visitors. Col. Creswell, the South African Delegate congratulated Australia on arriving at a better solution of the problem of capital than South Africa had done. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar who was a picturesque turbanned figure presented Mr. Bruce with a garland of golden thread which he explained was the highest honour that could be conferred by the people of India upon the Commonwealth. Earlier in the day, when Their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York met the overseas delegates, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar conferred the same decoration on the Duke of York. During the investiture Mr. Rangachariar made an unexpected and very pleasing presentation of the magnificent necklace of gold and rubies to the Duke and the Duchess and a similar present to Mrs. Bruce. During the speech at the evening reception Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar made a novel departure by reading in Sanskrit a poem "India's message to Australia", giving detailed English translation at the end of each of the twenty-two stanzas.—Reuter.

NO-TAX MOVEMENT IN ALIBAG

DISTRAINT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PROMINENT PERSONS

ALIBAG, May 9.

The authorities have secured distraint orders against the moveable property of leaders of the No-Tax movement in Alibag. There was distraint at Mr. Manerikar's, a leading member of the local bar, President of the local Municipality and Vice-President of the School Board and a prominent figure in the movement started to resist payment of the increased assessment. Mr. Parshotam Nagardas, another prominent landowner of the town, who is also a supporter of the movement, was also served with distraint proceedings. As there were no labourers available to measure the paddy nor a bag available to put it in the distraint at his house could not be effected.

There was a third distraint at the house of Mr. Phadake at Sirad, a supporter of the Dhara Vadha Nivarana Committee.—Free Press.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE

CONFERENCE AT NANDI HILLS

MAHATMA GANDHI TO PARTICIPATE.

BOMBAY, May 10.

It is understood attempts are being made to arrive at a satisfactory settlement in regard to the Shatrunjaya Hill dispute between the Durbar of Palitana and the Jains.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, the ex-Dewan of Baroda is advising the firm of Messrs. Anandji Kalayan in the matter.

The Jains of Bangalore, it is reported, have placed their case before the Maharajah of Mysore, who, it is said, is a relation of the Ruler of Palitana. The Maharaja it is reported, has sent for Sir Prbhashankar Pattani, the Dewan of Palitana and it is understood a conference will be held at Nandi Hills when Mahatma Gandhi will be present, between the Dewan of Palitana, Trustees of Anandji Kalyan and representatives of Jains, to arrive at a compromise.—Free Press.

MUTINY "VETERAN" DEAD

LONDON, May 9.

The deaths have occurred of Lieut.-General Octavius Ludlow-Smith believed to be the eldest survivor of the Lucknow siege and Brigadier-General A. W. Pennington.—Reuter.

Lt.—Beneral Octavius Ludlow-Smith was born in 1828. He entered the Indian Army in 1847 and promoted Lieutenant-General in 1897.

Brig.-General arthur Watson Pennington was born in 1867. After being educated at oxford Military College, he entered the Border Regiment in 1888, and was promoted Captain in the Indian Army in 1899. Major in 1906, and Lieut.-Col. in 1914. He saw service at Chitral in 1895 and served in the Great War in Egypt, France and Mesopotamia. His name was mentioned thrice in despatches. He retired from service in 1922.

TEA PARTY TO HON MR. PATEL

SPEAKER INVITES PARTY LEADERS IN COMMONS

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A special cable to "Forward" states the Speaker has invited leading members of all parties to meet the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to a tea party given in the House of Commons.—Free Press.

"SAVAGE AND WANTON ATTACK."

B. O. C'S LABOURERS FIRED ON.

STRICT ENQUIRY DEMANDED

MADRAS, May 10.

A very serious rioting took place this morning at the Burma Oil Company installation when the strikers who were assembled in large numbers, tried to prevent lorries filled with petrol, from leaving the installation. Lorries were set fire to. Two of them were reduced to wreck. A third lorry returned to the installation burning. A crowd of strikers followed in the wake throwing stones. Officers of the Company tried to beat them back but were unsuccessful. The Assistant Manager was wounded in the leg. Then they opened fire. It is reported that dozen of the strikers were wounded. They have been removed to hospital.

Enquiries made among labourers show that the labourers were holding a meeting just on the roadside, when the lorries tried to pass through the meeting. The labourers refused to allow the lorries to go. When an altercation was in progress, shots were fired from the office, wounding some labourers. One of the shots fell on a petrol tank and soon the lorries were ablaze. Labourers began to throw stones and the officials of the Company retaliated again by Shooting at them. Officials, some of whom, it is believed, belonged to the Volunteer Guard, also charged the crowd and a gardener, unconnected with the labourers, was brutally assaulted.

STATEMENTS BEING TAKEN.

The Presidency Magistrate and the Police Commissioner are taking statements from the officers and the wounded men. The nature of the arms used by the officers of the Company would also form part of the investigation.

WANTED AN ENQUIRY.

A statement issued over the signature of the Secretary of the Oil Workers' Union substantially corroborates the version of the labourers. The men were having a meeting in an adjoining temple when their leaders were engaged in negotiations with the Police Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner. Some of the men were resting in the gardens around the installation. At 10 a.m. the leaders were told that labourers in the garden were shot at by the Anglo-Indian employees of the Company. A shot from their rifle continues the statement, set the Petrol lorries on fire. A little later, the men held a meeting there at which leaders addressed them asking them to be peaceful and not to retaliate. When the leaders were addressing the meeting it was found that an Anglo-Indian was aiming his gun at one of the leaders. He was seen to fire twice but fortunetely the shots exploded at short range and nobody was hurt.

The Union demands that a strict enquiry should be instituted into "the savage and wanton attack on the men made by the employees of the Company who took the law into their own hands." The statement also says tat the police did not participate in the attack. Orders were issued by the police to shoot and the Company's employees were solely responsible, concludes the statement, for the injuries sustained by the labourers to-day.—Free Press.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN TONDIARPET

MADRAS, May 10.

At to-day's disturbance in Tondiarpet, as a result of the strike, the damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

Seventeen patients were treated at the Royapuram Hospital out of which six were admitted as in—patients.

It is reported all of them have received gun-shot wounds.—Free Press.

TERCENTENARY FRACAS IN BARODA.

PROMINENT MUSLIMS CONDEMN FANATICS

BARODA, May 10.

Persons arrested in connection with the fracas that occurred on the Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Day have been released on bail by the District Magistrate.

As soon as the police investigations are complete, they will be placed before the Magistrate for trial.

Prominent Muslims in the city have issued a statement to the Press expressing regret at the conduct of "certain fanatics" who disturbed the Shivaji Ter-centenary Celebration procession, though music was stopped in front of the mosques. They condemn the action of those that disturbed the peace of the town.—Free Press.

ENGLAND-INDIA FLIGHT

TO START NEXT WEEK?

LONDON, May 10.

The Hawker Horsley aeroplane mentioned in the message of April 25th has passed the tests at Brooklands. The flight is scheduled to start next week.—Reuter.

The message referred to above reads as under:—

"A non-stop flight from England to India will probably be attempted within the next three weeks by Flight Lieutenant C. R. Carr and Flight Lieutenant L. E. Gillman on a Hawker Horsley day-bomber with a 650 horse-power Rolls-Royce engine, carrying fuel for a flight of over forty hours at an average speed of a hundred miles per hour. The pilots will fly to Karachi and if on reaching Karachi, they find they have plenty of fuel left they will proceed farther."—

TORNADO DESTROYS PART OF TOWN

100 KILLED: 20 INJURED

LONDON, May 10.

Poplar Bluff (Missouri)—100 people have been killed and 20 injured in a tornado which swept the business quarter of the town destroying almost every building in an area 200 yards wide and 300 yards long. The business premises escaped the damage. Property losses are estimated at over a million dollars. The city was in drake ss last night and the cries of the injured could be heard on all sides.—Reuter

HAVOC OF RAINS AND BLIZZARDS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, May 9.

New York.—Torrential rains and blizzards in several Western States have killed scores of persons and rendered many homeless. A storm was heralded by a funnel-shapped cloud which swept over central Kansas, eleven being killed. A tornado in Central Missouri killed several women and children and seven perished in windstorm at Garland.

The death-roll is now 55.—Reuter.

A "DRY" LUNCHEON

LONDON, May 9.

Canberra.—Five-hundred quests were present at the official luncheon which was dry according to the Federal territory laws. His Majesty the King's health was drunk in orangeada and lemonade. Later, 3,000 troops of all arms marched past the khaki-clad Duke mounted on a spirited black charger. Three flights of aeroplanes dipped in th salute. The Duchess of Pork accompanied by Mr. Bruce watched from the Rotunda. 20,000 spectators gave ovation to the Duke and Duchess of York at the conclusion.—Reuter's Special Service.

FLAG CONFERENCE NOT TO RE-ASSEMBLE.

LONDON, May 9.

Cape Town.—Owing to the unanimous decision of the Flag Vigilance Committees not to allow their delegates to the Flag Conference to negotiate for any flag which excludes the Union Jack the Government has decided that the Conference will not re-assemble on Saturday as intended.—Reuters' Special Service.

"IRRESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS."

GRUESOME AND GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

MRS. NAIDU ON LAHORE INCIDENTS.

DELHI, May 10.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu passed Delhi "en-route" to Bombay this morning. She is looking much better now and although the wound on her nose has not yet completely healed she is blithe and genial.

GRUESOME AND GHASTLY.

Describing what she had seen in regard to the Lahore riots, Mrs. Naidu said it was a gruesome and ghastly spectacle that she had to witness at the Mayo Hospital. She had not seen such a heart-breaking scene in all her life.

"IRRESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS."

The Lahore occurrence, she said, was one more manifestation of that wide-spread and deep-seated communal disease, which has been so sedulously fostered by leaders of all sections who placed their own sectarian interests above those of the nation. "The criminal irresponsibility of leaders," she said, "was brought home to me with the most poignant force when I went to the Mayo Hospital to visit the wounded and the dying. Every wound on the bodies of those victims of our interneeine hatreds was silent but terrible accusation against the fratricidal policies of sectarian guides and teachers who have wrought such ruin to the people who have placed their trust in their counsels."— Free Press.

DELHI PERTURBED.

PRECAUTIONS FOR BAKR-ID FESTIVITIES.

DELHI, May 11.

The Lahore riots and their effect on the communal situation in Delhi continue to engage public attention here. The approach of Bakr-id festivities, which annually raises the question of the parading of sacrificial cattle through Pahari Dheraj (a Hindu quarter) has created apprehensions as to the possibilities of a breach of the public peace.

At the instance of the Deputy Superintendent of police, a representative gathering of about two hundred persons from both the Hindu and Muslim communities was called this morning at the Central Police Station, with a view to discuss measures for the maintenance of peace during the Id celebrations and also to create public confidence. It was suggested at the meeting that special watch should be exercised over newspapers, which should be warned against publishing matter calculated to cause communal excitement. It was also urged that posters, printed as well as handwritten, should be scrutinised, and that objectionable ones should be prohibited. The police should keep vigilant watch on all strangers in Delhi during the next two months, and none should be allowed to stay in the town unless some respectable inhabitant of Delhi was prepared to vouch for his character. Special police officers should be enrolled, as was done last year, from among men of influence.

D. S. P.'S PROMISE.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police promised to consider all the suggestions carefully, and to place them before the local authorities. On his part he requested all present to exert their influence for the maintenance of peace in the city. Municipal Commissioners were specially requested to patrol their wards, carefully watch the communal temper of the people, and exert their influence in the interests of law and order.—A. P.

BUSINESS RESUMED IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, May 10.

The situation in Lahore is now practically normal and no untoward incidents have been reported. Business has been resumed in all quarters of the city. Although there is brisk traffic in all the streets, large crowds are not to be seen owing to the enforcement of Section 144. The curfew order continues to be in force, and full military and police precautions are being maintained. All cases arising out of the riots are being tried at the City

(Continued on next page.)

"IN FIELDS YET--JUNGLES TO COME."

MR. NARIMAN REPLIES TO OBJECTIONS.

"GOVT. WITHHOLDING DOCUMENTS" SAYS DEFENDENT.

LIVELY PASSAGES-AT-ARMS IN COURT.

On Tuesday afternoon, the court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was again crowded by lawyers and laymen when Mr. Thomas Harvey the complainant in the Nariman-Harvey Defamation Case was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman.

At the outset Mr. Harvey said that he was ready with the statement submitted by Mr. Nariman on Monday. Mr. Nariman said that the statement he had prepared was for actuals and not for equivalents.

Mr. Harvey: But it is a useless statement.

Mr. Nariman: It is not for you to say. It may be useless from your point of view while from my point of view it may be useful.

Mr. Harvey (to court): Actuals is an impossibilty.

Mr. Nariman: It is correct that the requirement in column 6 of the 11 were for 28 chawls upto September, 1923?

Mr. Harvey: No. It is for equivalent of 28 chawls.

After some discussion Mr. Harvey agreed that the number of chawls 84 as stated in the statement submitted by Mr. Nariman on Monday was correct.

In reply to Mr. Nariman's questions Mr. Harvey said that the statement about 3/4 in. x16 bars stated about Mr. Hamid's statement was incorrect.

Mr. Harvey admitted that 391 tons surplus bars were available for the new chawls but they were not useful, however those that could be used were taken into account.

Mr. Harvey said that the total required was 3,007 tons while the total tonnage available and ordered out was 3,086.

Mr. Nariman inquired whether as promised on Monday Mr. Harvey had brought the list of petty local suppliers. Mr. Harvey said that it was not ready.

The court inquired the list of suppliers for what was required.

Mr. Nariman: Of course of steel. I would rather have a list of all suppliers.

Mr. Velinkar: I object. It is irrelevant.

Mr. Nariman requested the court to take a note of the objection.

Mr. Velinkar: We have already revelled a good deal in that field.

Mr. Nariman: You will have to revel into jungles. It is only fields yet!

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS

Mr. Nariman then cross-examined witness regarding the provisions of the P. W. D. Code regarding ordering of supplies. Mr. Harvey said that according to general rules all materials not being articles of European manufactures which must be indented from England could be procured on the responsibility of Executive Engineers with the approval of the Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Nariman: Under general rules you must indent articles from foreign manufacturers from England?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: According to which rule you say this?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question.

Mr. Harvey replying to Mr. Nariman said that his reply was based on Rules 3 and 30 of the P. W. D. Code.

Mr. Harvey stated that the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained for the order placed with Messrs Shalehbhoy Taiyabji.

Mr. Nariman asked for the production of the document.

Mr. Walker for the Government stated that he had been instructed by one of the Secretaries to the Government to say that unless the permission of the Secretary was previously obtained, the document under reference could not be exhibited in court. He pointed out that he was seeking shelter under Section 128 of the Evidence Act.

In reply to a question by Mr. Nariman, Mr. Walker stated that the permission was being obtained.

Mr. Nariman drew the attention of the court to the attitude of the Government. It was the same Government who had sanctioned prosecution and which again was withholding certain important documents which were very important to the defence

The Magistrate said he had nothing to do with the attitude of the Government

Resuming witness said that he had nothing to do with the accounts. Qualifying his statement witness stated he did not keep the accounts but he looked into them every year.

The Magistrate remarked that it was always the subordinate staff who prepared accounts and the heads of departments signed them. The Magistrate cited his own case and said that his clerks prepared statements fines etc. received by his office and he merely signed it.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Nariman: But in that case your Worship would not disown the responsibility of the statement over your signature. And your Worship would not dictate a judgment to your clerk and when the High Court called for any explanation in the matter, your Worship would not throw the responsibility on the clerk?

A SNUB TO MR. HARVEY.

The Magistrate said that any way the higher officers had to depend upon their subordinates and so Mr. Harvey had to. "Surely", said the Magistrate "you do not expect the officers to sit down and count two anna and four anna pieces."

Mr. Harvey: "Hear hear."

Mr. Nariman: What is this, Mr. Harvey? Do you think you are in a theatre? (Loud Laughter.)

Mr. Velinkar: Who is theatrical, Sir? Is not Mr. Nariman in a theatrical mood?

Mr. Nariman: Your client had no business to utter "Hear hear" when his Worship said something.

The Misgistrate: He ought not to have said that.

Witness then admitted his responsibilities according to the vrious sections of the P. W. D. Code.

PREPARATIONS OF BILLS.

Questioned regarding preparing of bills witness said that Messrs. Mehta and Hamid also prepared bills for the purchases they made and copies of these bills were not sent to witness The bills were sent to the Audit Office. The latter prepared a cheque and handed it over to the supplier.

Mr. Nariman: I put it to you that copies of all bills prepared by the Executive Engineers under you were sent to you.

Mr. Harvey: It is not true.

Mr. Nariman: You never saw those bills?

Mr. Harvey: I did on my annual inspection.

Mr. Nariman: Did you see all the bills?

Mr. Harvey: Not all. I saw bills for large amounts.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any supplier of the name of M. M. Baksh?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that he submitted a bill for Rs. 16,000.

Mr. Harvey: I do not.

Mr. Nariman: Was there an assistant Engineer named Sohoni and a Supervisor named Joshi?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that they were dismissed?

Mr. Harvey: Joshi was dismissed I do not know about Sohoni but his services were terminated.

Mr. Nariman: Will you find out whether there was a bill from a supplier named M. M. Baksh for Rs. 16,000?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question and inquired as to how it was relevant.

Mr. Nariman, after Mr. Harvey was asked to leave the court temporarily explained that in 1923 a bogus bill for a sum of Rs. 16,000 was submitted to the Audit Office in the name of one M. M. Baksh., It was almost passed but suspecting something, the Audit Office made inquiries in the matter and found that the bill was submitted for the work which was already paid for to one Vali Mahomed Hassan. The fraud was detected and Joshi and Sohoni the two subordinate officers were dismissed. Mr. Nariman wanted to know whether either Mr. Harvey or Mr. Hamid through whose hands the bill must have passed detected the bogus nature of the bill or not.

Mr. Velinkar did not understand how the question was relevant at all. He requested the court to see that Mr. Nariman who was "roving round in the jungles" limited his cross-examination within the four corners of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Nariman: I want all the Departments under your client to go into the jungles.

Mr. Velinkar: As a matter of fact, Sir, Mr. Nariman has been allowed too much latitude in cross-examination.

Mr. Nariman: On the contrary my constant complaint is that, I have not been allowed to ask only just and legitimate questions. I do not want, however, to be given special treatment and no better than would be given to Pandu Tukaram of the meanest man in the City.

The Magistrate remarked that he was in a very awkward position.

His Worship, ultimately overruled Mr. Velinkar's objection and allowed Mr. Nariman to ask Mr. Harvey the question he wanted to.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to May 14.

"IRRESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS."

(Continued from previous page.)

Kotwali before the District Magistrate and four first class Magistrates. Eleven cases were decided yesterday Several cases including that in which some students of the Sanatana Dharma College figure, are being heard to-day.—A. P.

LAHORE, May 10.

A bit of sensation has been created here by the arrest of Lala Amarnath, manager of the Laxmi Insurance Company. The reason for his being taken away to the Kotwali is not known.—Free Press.

RELIEF MEASURES IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 10.

Local Hindus and Sikhs have unanimously formed a Relief committee for giving assistance to the wounded and the relatives of those Hindus who were killed in the riots. The Committee requests the citizens to bring to their notice the names of those wounded Hindus who were not admitted in the hospitals till now and to communicate the addressses of the Hindus, wounded. stabbed or killed in riots. All accused who were arrested in the Sitala mandit case have been released on bail.—Free Press.

PT. SANTANAM ON THE RIOTS

LAHORE, May 10.

Interviewed by a press representative, Pandit K. Santanam, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said, "the event have come as a shock as they were entirely unexpected and without any warning beforehand. The case in the Court about the molestation of a Sikh girl seems to have been the only excuse for the latest bitterness to burst forth. The murder of Mohamadans on the night of the third was brutal and no right-thinking man would hesitate to condemn it. As a matter of fact, all the prominent Sikh gentlemen I have met have condemned the murders in no uncertain terms. It has been argued on all sides that there was no premiditation about it. If things had stopped there, the Mohamadan community would had the sympathy of all the people irrespective of caste or community. I interviewed along with Sardar Sardul Singh several of the Muslim leaders and begged of them to use their best endeavours to prevent any reprisals and assured them of the help of all of us in bringing the culprits to books. I know that many of them tried their best to pacify the mobs. Unfortunately, there were one or two whom I can call irresponsible men who are said to have taken up a quite different attitude. The hartal was a mistake and I told one of Muslim leaders, who was said to be taking active part in bringing it about, to consider the consequences. The real danger was when the crowd came back and I must say that the authorities did not take sufficient precautions to avert any catastrophies Events of the night of the fourth could have been in a large measure prevented if they had only taken action that they did next day. As far as my information goes, they concentrated the police and the military at certain points around the city but made no arrangements for patrolling inside the city itself on the fourth night."—Free press.

BOMBAY INFECTED WITH CHOLERA

DUTCH GOVT QUARANTINE NOTICE

LONDON, May 9.

The Board of Trade quarantine notice states that the British Consul at Batavia reports that the Government of Netherlands and East Indies declare Bombay to be infected with cholera and Calcutta infected with plague.—Reuter.

EMBARGO ON SILVER MAINTAINED

LONDON, May 9.

Rugby—The embargo on silver is still being maintained by the local Government in Hankow. Silver commandeered from Chinese houses and banks has been taken to Wuhang. Most Chinese merchants have either left the city or are leaving. Foreign banks remain closed. Sharp fighting is reported from several areas.—B.O.W.

THREAT TO DR. MOONIE.

"YOU AND YOUR PARTY WILL BE MURDERED."

NAGPUR, May 10.

"Only a Sharaddhanand was murdered in Delhi; but, Doctor, you and your whole party will meet the same fate and your heads will be hang in the Jumna Gate." A letter has been received by Doctor B. S. Moonje M. L. A. which contained the above sentence and it bore the signature of one Abdul Karim.

A similar letter has been received by Dr. Hedgewar, another local Hindu Mahasabha leader. These letters are being forwarded to the police authorities for information.—Free Press.

"DEATH WITHIN ONE YEAR"

Dr. Moonje is threatened with death within one year.—Free Press.

SHRADDHANAND'S MISSION

DR. MOONJE ON ITS FULFILMENT

KHAMAGAON, May 10.

"As long as Hindus and especially Brahmins will not take an aggressive part in Suddhi and Sangathan movements, they will not be fulfilling the mission of Swami Shraddhanand,' said Dr. B. S. Moonje speaking at the first session of the Akhail Maharashtra Kanwa Parishad, held under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Peshmukh, Bar-at-Law, of Nagpur.

Nearly 500 delegates and 600 Visitors and a good number of ladies were present.

Mr. Deshmukh advocted that the Kanwa community should change according to the changed times and circumstances. He impressed upon the audience the necessity of unification amongst the Brahmins. He urged inter-Brahmin caste marriages and industrial education for Brahmin youths, and laid great stress on Suddhi, Sangahan and the removal of untouchability.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

REVIVAL OF THE NATIONAL BANK

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS, INTERESTS

CALCUTTA May 10.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Bengal National Bank in Calcutta, held at Albert Hall this evening, a committee was formed to protect the interest of depositors. The consensus of opinion was, that every effort should be made for reviving this National institution.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA May 10.

"The Basumati" understands that the Maharajah of Mymensingh, who became President of the Board of Directors of the Bengal National Bank after the Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarty had resigned, has resigned his office.

No statement has yet been issued regarding the affairs of the Bank. The Imperial Bank, it is understood is scrutinising the accounts and examining the books and preparing the account.

SVEN HEDIN'S EXPEDITION

LONDON, May 9.

Stockholm.—Sven Hedin has cabled that he is leaving Peking for Paoto on a scientific expedition and is about to proceed to the province of Sinkiang and East Turkestan which is under Swedish and Chinese control with the participation of the Swedish, Chinese and German experts.—Reuters Special Service.

BYE-ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 10.

Two Conservative seats in the House of Commons will be vacant owing to the application of Captain Gee, for Chiltern Hundreds and death of Captain Walter Shaw.. Cap. Gee went, on an health trip to Australia a year ago and decided to settle there. The Liberal and Labour press had been attacking Government for some weeks suggesting that delay to declare his seat for Bosworth void was due to its fear of losing in the by-election. Capt. Shaw won a remarkable Conservative victory in the general election when he was returned for Westbury which except in coalition election had been Liberal for many years, defeating a sitting Liberal.—Reuter.

HELP TO NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA

MR. RAJA'S RESOLUTION BEFORE A. I. C. C.

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. B. Raja Rau, Member of the All India Congress Committee, has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the meeting of the A. I. C. C. congratulating the Nagpur satyagrahis upon their efforts to secure the release of the Bengal detenus and asking the Working Committee to help the campaign with funds.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA.

Since the publication of the agenda already circulated to the members of the A.I.C.C. for the meeting that is to take place on the 15th instant at Bombay, some other members have given notice of the following further resolutions:—

Syt. T. Prakasam has given notice of a resolution on the policy of Congressmen in the legislatures and work in the country and suggests that, having regard to the policy and actions of Government, the A.I.C.C. should call upon Congressmen to come out of the legislatures and take no part in the debates, only marking attendance to prevent the seats being declared vacant, and to carry out an intensive propaganda in the country on the iniquities perpetrated by Government in financial, economic, railway and other matters and also to carry on constructive work in the country and make preparations necessary for an early establishment of Swaraj.

Syt. G. V. Krishna Rau has given notice of another resolution on the policy of Congressmen in the Councils suggesting that, in view of the reactionary activities of the Congressmen in the legislatures during the last sessions and is view of the changed political atmosphere in the country, Responsive Co-operation is the only practical political method to be adopted in the best interests of the country. He further asks the All India Congress Committee to resolve upon holding a special session of the Congress at Nagpur in August 1927, to adopt this view.

Syts. K. N. Joglekar and R. S. Nimbkar have given notice of a comprehensive resolution involving a change in the creed programme and policy of the Congress. They suggest a programme of nation-wide organisation of peasant and industrial workers with a view to leading to Direct Action and want the Congress to capture all places of influence under Government to ultimately further this programme of work.

Dr. Hardikar has given notice of a resolution to protest against the despatch of Indian troops to China and to call upon the All India Congress Committee to organise a "China Day" for demonstration and send an ambulance to China for help in the war.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL-WORK.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION TO A. I. C. C

Mr. M. Annapurniah, a member of the A. I. C. C., intends to move the following resolution at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. to be held in Bombay on the 15th instant sending it to the Secretary, A.I.C.C. Madras. The text of the resolution is as under:—

"Whereas the experience of the last few months of the Congress Party in the Provincial Councils and the Assembly has clearly shown that the control of the Council work by the All-India Congress Committee is detrimental to the good name, and derogatory to the prestige of the Indian National Congress, it is hereby resolved that the Congress do dissociate itself from all direct Council activity. However, this Committee is of opinion that Council entry has come to stay, and, therefore, besides not placing, any ban on Council work, urges on Congressmen sailing under different party labels to merge into a single unitary nationalist party pursuing a policy which they consider best according to the exigencies of the situation, from time to time.

"This Committee further resolves that if necessary, a special session of the Indian National Congress be convened for effecting the above mentioned changes."

ONE MORE ARMED DACOITY

RS. 50,000 GOODS CARRIED AWAY

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Information has reached Calcutta of an armed dacoity committed in the house of rich Zemindar in the village Ekdala, about seven miles from Kapashia police station in the District of Dacca.

The dacoits raided the house of the victim at mid-night and after belabouring the inmates carried jewellery and cash worth Rs. 50,000.

As the villagers advanced to give fight, the dacoits fired shots to scare them away and made good their escape.—Free Press.

TAMIL NADU VOLUNTEERS CONGRATULATED

NAGPUR, May 10.

A public meeting was held last night to congratulate the Tamil Nadu volunteers for deciding to offer satyagraha against the Arms Act for promoting the movement to secure the immediate release of the Bengal detenus. Mrs. Radhabai, a lady satyagrahi, was in the chair.—Free Press.

SIR PHEROZESHAH ROAD

HORNBY-BALLARD ROAD RE-NAMED.

SHIVAJI PARK FOR MAHIM

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding. Consideration was given to the report of the Roads and Development Committee in regard to the naming of the Main Road in the Hornby Ballard Scheme. The Committee recommended to name the road in question as "Pherozeshah Mehta Road".

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the Committee's report be adopted and the road be named "Pherozeshah Mehta Road".

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to name the road as "Entrance Mob Road" or to that effect.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot seconded the amendment and suggested "Ballard Road" as he thought Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's name was not quite appropriate in connection with the road.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved another amendment that the road in question be called "Mahatma Gandhi Road" but it fell to the ground for want of a seconding.

Mr. E. R. Heerjibehdin supported the proposition.

"MOST APPROPRIATE NAME".

The Municipal Commissioner said the Hornby Ballard Scheme was started very largely and a result of the enquiries of the Bombay Development Committee of 1913 in which the late Sir P. M. Mehta was the most prominent member. He thought that, to name the road after Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, was most appropriate.

The amendment of Mr. Gamadia being put to the vote was lost as only three voted for it and the original proposition was carried.

"SHIVAJI PARK".

Mr. G. B. Nare, then moved:—

'That in order to commemorate the tercentenary of Shivaji the Mahim Park be named 'Shivaji Park.'

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the proposition and it was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday at 3.40 p.m.

CORDIAL WELCOME TO RT. HON. SASTRI

DR. MALAN'S CONGRATULATIONS

POONA, May 10.

Dr. Malan, cabling his congratulations to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sassri, says "my colleagues associate themselves with me in expressing great satisfaction with your acceptance of the appointment as Agent and in welcoming you cordially to South Africa."—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO MR. SASTRI

MADRAS, May 10.

A Bangalore correspondent says that Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri will be presented with a public address by the citizens of Bangalore on the eve of his departure for South Africa on the 13th instant.—A. P.

PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL CO-OP. SOCIETIES

LONDON, May 10.

General—In the Economic Conference Agricultural Committee, Mr. Hyder declared that he was in favour of organisation of agricultural co-operative societies for marketing purposes, and also adequate organisation of seasonal movement as regards agricultural labour and the organisation of a campaign against certain plant diseases.—Reuter.

BIJOLIA ARRESTS AND AFTER

AJMERE, May 10.

The special representative of "The Tarun Rajasthan," sent to Chitorgarh, states that out of the five public workers arrested at Bijolia, three have arrived at Chitorgarh where they were treated as ordinary criminals. One of them detained at Bijolia is reported to be heavily chained at night.

Military units have arrived at Chitorgarh and it is expected they will be despatched to Bijolia.

The editor of "The Tarun Rajasthan" has been allowed to see the three persons brought at Chitorgarh and he will be having an interview with them.—A. P.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY ORDERED.

AJMERE, May 10.

Latest reports received about the Rikhabdeo incident state that the casualties resulted from an assault by the military and not by the Swetambers

The dead include one girl of ten and a woman.

The Maharani has ordered a magisterial inquiry into the whole affair.

END OR MEND RESERVE BANK BILL.

MEANT ONLY TO PROFIT OUTSIDERS

GREAT MENACE TO INDEGENOUS BANKING

LALA HARIKISHEN LAL EXPOSES GOVT'S PLANS

BOMBAY, May 9.

"Whatever may have been the intention of the authors of the Reserve Bank Scheme, as it now stands it is an entire misfit, totally unadapted to Indian requirements and conditions and more calculated to repress the development of a sound national banking system than to promote it. My earnest advice to the country is educate and unite Indian opinion on the essential changes that will have to be made in the Reserve Bank Bill before it can be acceptable to the country and then to carry such an agitation that the elected representatives of the people may present an united front on this issue in the legislature and either amend the Bill or end it. Let not the tragedy that occurred over the Ratio Bill be repeated". In these words, Lala Harikishenlal, the 'Napolean of Indian Finance,' as he is affectionately remembered by the public, summed up his views on the Reserve Bank Bill to a representative of the Free Press of India.

NOT ADAPTED TO INDIAN CONDITIONS.

Lala Harikishanlal had come to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, which specially met to formulate its views on the main feafures of the Reserve Bank Bill. The Committee meeting was attended by representatives from all parts of India and a memorandum, it is understood is shortly to issue, embodying the considered views of All-India commercial opinion. In view of the joint conclusions subscribed to by the members of the Comittee of the Federation, Lala Harkishanlal declined to enter into a discussion of the changes necessary in the Reserve Bank Bill. He, however, kindly expressed his personal views on some of the aspects of the Bill when asked to explain and justify the views summed above.

Lala Harikishanlal said: I shall give you one instance of how the Reserve Bank scheme is unadapted to Indian conditions and will retard the growth of national banking rather than promote it. One has only to study the effect of the Reserve Bank Bill on the position of the Imperial Bank.

Briefly stated:

The Imperial Bank is enabled to extend the sphere of its activities and engage in commercial banking and compete with other banks on advantageous terms. According to modest calculations the Imperial Bank wil enter the lists against the other banks with a secured revenue of over Rs. 50 lakhs per year, merely by reason of the exclusive privilege proposed to be conferred on it under the Bill. By investment in the Reserve Bank capital to the extent of 30 per cent, as the Reserve Bank Bill contemplates, the Imperial Bank is assured of investment in gilded securies to the extent of one crore and half of rupees ultimately carrying on a dividend of eight per cent. This should yield a profit of rupees seven and half lakhs of year, if the money be worth to the Bank on average at three per cent. The Imperial Bank would make another profit of 18 lakhs of rupees a year by having a deposit of 3 crores of rupees without interest if the average rate of investment of the Bank is taken at six percent. The agency work for the Government, whose turn-over may be estimated at Rs. 250 to 400 crores would mean a revenue of Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs. In addition, the Imperial Bank may open branches in any centre of India with a population of 100 and for each new branch it is assured of a deposit of Rs. 3 lakhs without interest which alone means a revenue of Rs. 18,000 a year. One has only to piece together all these piecemeal concessions proposed to be conferred on the Imperial Bank in the Reserve Bank Bill to realise the mockery of the new era that is promised in the name of the Bill, the development of indegeneous banking for the better promotion of trade, agriculture and industry.

But will not the Bill, asked the Press representative, ensure the automatic management of currency, ensure stability of exchange, establish the Gold Bullion Standard and help in the early establishment of the Gold Standard?

"Nothing of the kind Gold Standard is a dream and the Gold Bullion Standard a farce" was the emphatic reply of Lala Harikishenlal.

"What then will be the standard? Will it be Gold Exchange standard?" asked the puzzled representative "Strictly speaking," said Lala Harikishenlal, "it will be no standard." It will be a continuation of the chaotic state that now prevails."

COST OF GOLD.

Continuing Lala Harikishanlal explained: The provisions in the Reserve Bank Bill for the sale of Gold Bullion of Gold Exchange on the payment of the equivalent in legal tender are so framed that they will never become operative. Apart from the fact that there will be no sale of Gold Bullion or gold exchange for less than 1065 tolas, the clause runs: 'The price of Gold bullion for delivery in Bombay shall be rupees twenty-one-three annas and pies ten, per tola of fine gold with an addition representing twice the normal cost per tola of transfering Gold Bullion in bulk from Bombay to the notified place, including interest on its value during transit.'' Since this is a higher price than what gold will cost in the market, the Reserve Bank is not likely to be called upon to fulfil its obligations in respect of gold.

"This requires explanation," said the representative. "Is it, he asked, Rupees twenty one, three annas and ten pies, the equivalent of gold in terms of one shilling and six pence?"

"Your question shows misunderstanding"- said Lala Harikishenlal. "The price of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola of gold at Bombay includes twice the cost of transferring gold from England to Bombay and interests on the value during transit and when gold is made available outside Bombay the cost is enhanced by twice the cost of transport from Bombay to the notified place and interest while on transit. This is certainly costlier than what it would cost in the open market. The only effect of the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill would be to secure transfer of gold from India to other countries and further deplete the Indian Reserve.

FAVOURABLE TO FOREIGN BANKS.

"The Bill" continued Lala Harikishenlal, "abounds in provisions that favour the foreign banks at the expense of indigeneous banks. One typical provision is Clause E of Sub-clause 4 of Section 14 providing for discounting of cash credit notes. If this is read with the first schedule the preferential treatment assured to the foreign banks would become evident.

Questioned as to the nature of interests that would obtain control of the Reserve Bank, Lala Harikishanlal said: "Under the Bill the control will be vested in the nominees of the Government. The natural tendency would be, I think, in the direction of the perpetuation of the interests so created?

Asked for a lead Lala Harikishenlal reiterated that the Bill was unsatisfactory and injurious as it stood The only course open to the country was either to mend the Bill or end it. To allow the Bill to be enacted in its present form would be disastrous. To successfully amend the Bill or reject it, said Lala Harikishenlal requires combination and co-ordination between different Indian interests, subordinating sectional interests in the larger interests of the future of banking in this country. The labours of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers are of good augury. I earnestly hope that with in short time before us Indian opinion will awaken, agitate and organise itself."—Free Press.

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INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

(BY DAVID, S. ERULKAR).

II.

The suitability of the existing transport facilities to Indian conditions was discussed in the preceding article. We shall now proceed to a consideration of the disabilities whereunder water transport is labouring owing to the policy persistently followed by the Government.

Water transport includes (1) The Coasting Trade and (2) The Inland Water Communication.

1. THE COASTING TRADE.

With the extensive coast line that India possesses, a coasting trade that would contribute substantially to the internal trade of the country could be developed, but for the impediments in such development of the coasting trade mainly due to the following reasons:

(a) There is at present a coasting service maintained by non-Indian interests that have so far enjoyed a virtual monopoly on the Indian coast. These interests, either identical or in sympathy with kindred foreign interests controlling the Indian markets, have done nothing to develop Indian industries. On the other hand every attempt on the part of indigenous steamer companies to start a service has been crushed by means of the Deferred Rebate system followed up by an exhausting freight war and the Government of the country has stood and watched with silent acquiescence this throttling of Indian enterprise by unfair means. These monopolists of the Indian Coasting trade have not found it at all difficult to arrive at happy family arrangements with the railways with regard to the distribution of traffic even to the detriment of the Indian public. Again the Government of the country has not been able to see any occasion for interference.

(b) The hostile rates policy of the railways, which instead of encouraging traffic which could be suitably developed at the nearest minor ports and thence to be carried on by coasting steamers, seeks to divert the same either by the all rail route or to a major port. In this respect some of the railways are armed by special sanctions provided by the Government to enable them to eliminate competition by the water route.

(c) The failure of the authorities to develop or to protect the interests of the minor ports seriously hinders the growth of the coasting trade. The monopoly of the major ports to cater for such a large coastline as India possesses, helped by the railway rates policy of concentration of traffic at such ports thus impedes the growth of the minor ports. With the indifference of the authorities to provide necessary facilities at the minor ports whatever little traffic that passes through such ports does so under great difficulties.

(d) The failure of the Port authorities in this country to recognise the principle generally accepted in other countries that coastal traffic and coasting vessels cannot bear the same level of port charges as the foreign traffic and foreign going vessels, further encumbers the coasting trade, for which even at the major ports no adequate facilities are provided, but it is nevertheless made to pay charges on a level with the foreign traffic.

2. INLAND WATER COMMUNICATIONS.

These are natural, such as rivers, and artificial, such as canals.

As previously stated this country abounds in large rivers serving a very large area. Before the advent of the railways some of these served as useful arteries for the flow of traffic. Similarly before the railways were introduced in this country large sums of public money were expended on the construction of several canals for navigation purposes. But after the advent of the railways the Government accepted and encouraged the monopoly of the railways to meet the transport needs of this country, with the result that the waterways of the country have been totally neglected and even allowed to fall into disuse so as to render navigation extremely difficult.

The Public Works Department that is supposed to father this orphan in its apology explaining the failure of the canals to attract traffic and the consequent decision of the Government not to undertake any further canals of this kind accepts railway competition as giving the final quietus to any question of the development of canals. In the case of almost every one of the navigable canals it is explained that serious competition on the part of the railways has diverted the traffic to the rail route with the result that the works have become unremunerative and in many cases even the working expenses cannot be met. It is sought very unwisely to throw mud at the ability of the late Sir Arthur Cotton as an administrator and financier, that great Engineer who stood out undaunted and alone against bitter hostility from the most influential quarters to urge the cause of water transport and warned the Government against a too hasty expansion of railways in this country. But it is conveniently ignored that it was the Government of India itself that has been encouraging and helping the railways to snatch away the canal traffic by means of serious lowering of rates. It is strange that the Public Works Department of the Government of India should seem so blissfully ignorant that the Railway Department of the Government of India had actively encouraged this hostility against the navigation canals and had thereby deliberately brought about the failure of such canals. The railways backed by State guarantees of minimum dividends have not found it a difficult matter to deprive the waterways by means of lower and lower rates, of whatever traffic the latter could command. As if this was not sufficient the Government armed some of these railways with special sanctions empowering them even to violate the minima rates with a view to kill water transport. Whereas other countries including Great Britain herself, recognising the necessity and advantages of water transport, enacted ecective safeguards to protect it from exhausting competition waged by the railways, even though the later were private owned, in this country the Government itself actively contributed to kill the traffic on the canals and on the other hand explained it as a natural consequence of competition by the railways, and further, because the navigation canals had proved unremunerative owing to the consequential scanty traffic, decided upon not undertaking any development. Such has been the hostility of the authorities towards this mode of transport.

*The first article of this series appeared on the 10th instant.

VERSION OF DIGAMBARI

The General Secretary of the All-India Digamber Jain Tirtha Khestra Committee writes in this connection:—

With reference to the messages published by the Jain Association of India (a purely Swetmaber non representative institution) and Jain Swetambar Conference in several papers the following facts are placed before the public.

"The first telegrams mentions that Digambers created row with the State police and in rushing back themselves crushed four no scuffle between the Digambers and Swetambers and Punamchand Kotawala wires that he has successfully peacefully and with great pleasure performed the ceremony No quarrel all well. In view of this the above two institutions try to explain to the public that there was no beating Digambers themselves crushed and no fight with Swetambers. It is simply absurd even on the face of it to say that the Digambers while rushing back crushed themselves and got themselves killed and injured. The wounded and the dead bear so many marks of wounds which can very well explain the truth of it. Also the Digambers who were not more than 300 in number could not have crushed themselves to death when retreating. Those who are dead were young men of about thirty and not old and pupils and so could not have been killed in the crow as is attempted to explain."

NO MORE NOTE TO CHEN

HANKOW GOVT.-- "MERE SHADOW OF NAME"

APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS INEXPEDIENT.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary made a statement in the House of Commons on the present state of affairs regarding Nanking outrages. He said that the replies of Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister to the identic notes of Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy which demanded the punishment of offenders, apology and compensation, were unsatisfactory in substance and detail. Serious and immediate issues were shirked, and irrelevent matter and the usual nationalist propaganda were introduced. The five Governments were already discussing the further action to be taken in view of the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Chen's reply, when events took place in the Yangtse region which entirely changed the position. When the outrages occurred, and even when the Powers' Notes were presented, China South of the Yangtse was apparently united under a Nationalist Government whose seat was in the Wuhang Cities, commonly known as Hankow.

CHEN'S POWER WANES.

There was, therefore, a Government which was responsible for the outrages, and which could be made responsible for reparations. Within four days after the date of Mr. Chen's reply, that a United Government in South China no longer existed, and Mr. Chen and his note represented little more than himself and his personal opinions. He no longer spoke for Nationalist China or for the Kuomintang Party. The Nanking affair had precipitated a long impending split within the Nationalist ranks.

The looting of foreign property at Nanking and the shooting of foreigners were the culmination of a continued policy of of agitation, rapine terrorism and murder. The tools of this policy were the unpaid soldiery of the nationalist armies and the mobs of the great cities, but its organisation and driving force were borrowed, directly or indirectly, from the Third International. This policy had failed to create any Anti-British incident at Hankow in January. It had been unable to seize Shanghai owing to the protective presence of the defence force. By March it was becoming directed against the Nationalist Generalissmo Chiang Kaishek, of whose power the Communists were jealous. The organised, side of the Nanking outrages appears to have been an attempt to embroil Chiang-Kaishek with the foreign powers.

The outrage at Nanking have already reacted in China in a dramatic, and to their authors, unwelcome manner. Not two months ago it seemed as if the Southern Party and the Nationalist armies would sweep China from the South to the North. Nanking has already checked this victorious career, if it has not wrecked it altogether. It has split the Communist wing from the Kuomintang Party, and most important of all, it has deeply discredited the Communist and their foreign advisers in the eyes of all China.

"A SHADOW OF NAME."

In view of this momentous development the question of punishment for the Nanking outrages has assumed an entirely new aspect. The Hankow Government, which was responsible for the outrages no longer controls Nanking. The real offenders—Communist agitators—have been punished by the Chinese Nationalists themselves with a severity and effectiveness which no foreign Power was capable of. In Shanghai, Canton and other tows, extremist organisations have been broken up and their leaders executed. The Nationalist Government at Hankow has lost its dominating position and is at present little more than a shadow of a name. Mr. Chen's Notes have received their answer in the practical disappearance of the Power which he affected to represent. He has been left, cut off by the time of events, in ruined and terror-stricken Hankow, as the Minister for Foreibn Affairs of a Government which exists only in name. So far as punishment is concerned, those in high places responsible for the Nanking outrages have been punished with a promptitude and completeness unusual in human affairs. questions of responsibility and reparation are on a different footing. Whatever Government emerges from the present confusion north and south of the Yangtse, it will be held responsible for the outrages on British subjects resulting from the civil war, and compensation and reparation will be demanded.

His Majesty's Government's one desire is that such a Government should arise, that it should renounce the policy of anti-foreign agitation and misrepresentation which brought about its predecessor's ruin, and that it should shoulder its responsibilities, fairly and squarely, liquidating the past and building up a better future on a reasonable basis of Treaty revision, such as all foreign Powers have expressed willingness to accept, and for which His Majesty's Government have already suggested a practical programme. A new Nationalist Government is now being formed at Nanking. It is too early to predict either its strength or its policy, but I have no hesitation in saying at once that the moderation of the Powers in dealing with the Nanking incident is largely inspired by the desire not to embarrass this new Government in its task of introducing order in the territory under its control.

BRITISH CONCESSION.

The question of the reoccupation of the former British Concession at Hankow has been most carefully considered by the Government. I confess that the logicality and justice of such a step at first strongly appealed to me. The signing of the Hankow Agreement had been an unquestionable sign of friendly attitude of this country towards the nationalist aspirations of China. It had been deliberately designed as such. We decided in its favour, instead of refusing to negotiate and waiting till it was convenient to us to make the effort required to reoccupy the Concession, which was ours by Treaty-right. If we wish now to reoccupy the Concession, we have ample justification. The Nationalist Govment at Hankow have not kept their specific promises, made at the time of the signing of the agreement. They stated that they would not use force or countenance the use of force to effect changes in the status of all or any of the Concessions and international settlements. This undertaking has been flagrantly broken at Chikiang. As regards any attempt to reciprocate our friendly attitude, we need only refer to Nanking and to the fact that all British subjects have had to be evacuated from up-country districts and from many towns of the Yangtse, and that our consulates at Chengtu, Chunking, Ichang and Changsha have had to close. We had, theretore, ample justification for reoccupying the Concession and for regarding the Agreement as cancelled by the Nationalist Government's own acts, and we have means at hand to do so.

BRITAIN'S EYE ON FUTURE POLICY.

But, on full consideration, His Majesty's Government decided not to take this step now, and they hope it may not be forced upon them. As I have explained, the Hankow Agreement was signed, not because of the exigencies of the moment, but with an eye to our whole future policy in China. It was the earnest of our sincerity in putting before the Northern and Southern Governments our readiness to revise the Treaties in a broad and liberal spirit as soon as Chinese conditions, which are outside our control, made the execution of this liberal policy possible. The Hankow Agreement offered a tangible proof of our sincerity and has been so, judged by by the world in general, and by all those Chinese who have been in a position to appreciate its significance and generosity.

His Majesty's Government are unwilling, even under such provocation as they received, to abandon their hope that this friendly policy will presently evoke an equally friendly response from a Chinese Government, freed from foreign domination, and thus enabled to devote itself to single-minded service of the interests of the Chinese. I invite the House to consider this problem in its widest and most permanent aspects as His Majesty's Government have done. Reviwing all the facts, taking into consideration the future no less than the present, we have decided that the present application of sanctions for outrages at Nanking or the failure to observe the conditions of the Hankow Agreement is inexpedient, however fully justified.

NO MORE NOTE TO CHEN.

I believe that similar reasoning has led other interested Governments to a like conclusion. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government do not propose to address any further note to Mr. Chen. We have so informed the other Powers. We have added that His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves full liberty of action as to the future, and particularly in respect of any further outrages which may be perpetrated on the British flag British Nationals and British property."—B. O. W.

AFTER MATTEOTTI, TOO!

FASCIST IRONY.

Few people will miss the touch of irony in the protest of the Italian Government against the sentence of death passed on Sacco and Vanizette, the two Communists found guilty of murder after a protracted trial in the United States. The condemned men themselves assert that their Socialism is behind the conviction. Even if this should be so, says the "Westminster Gazette" it is hardly the sort of excuse which would be valid in Italy, where to be even a Liberal is to carry one's life in one's hands. And after the Matteotti case, too!

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PANCHAYAT OFFICER AT YEOTMAL

YEOTMAL, May 9.

Rao Bahadur B. V. Samarth, the provincial village panchayat officer, who has been touring in Berar and has inspected a number of panchayats in the districts of Buldana, Amraoti and Akola, met prominent non-officials interested in the panchayat system, at an informal meeting convened here by Mr. Sukhtenkar, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Samarth laid stress at the meeting on the need for district councils and taluk boards taking the initiative in the formation and conduct of village panchayats. The Deputy Commissioner assured those assembled that every help would be rendered by officials in furtherance of the work.

Mr. Samarth has completed his berar tour and will now undertake a tour in the C.P. It is understood that in the meantime, he will submit an interim report and propose certain amendments in the existing law with a view to facilitate its better working.—A.P.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN DELHI

NAINITAL, May 10.

The Government of the United Provinces have issued the following communique:

A competitive examination for admission to Indian Forest Service will be held at Delhi from July 18, 1927. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination will be informed at what place in Delhi they should present themselves. No candidate will be admitted to the examination from whom authority mentioned in the following paragraph has not been received, on or before 1st June, 1927.

Application should be made, accompanied by necessary documents, to the authority of the area in which parents of the candidates reside at the time of the application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years; application should be made if based on residence in a Governor's province. If based on residence in an Indian State, application should be made to the Political Officer through the Darbar.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

To The Ediotr of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is in the interest of the general public of Bombay, and more especially to benefit the unlucky postal overseers and postal packers who have suffered a heavy financial loss since April 1921, on account of the thoughtless actions of the postal officials in the higher grade, that I take upon myself now, to ventilate their grievances, as it was due to my individual actions that I was able to obtain the final sanction of the then Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. H. N. Hucthinson, I.C.S., of a compromising scale of pay in January 1921, when he came to Bombay for the last time as Director-General of Posts It was as follows:—

"Starting pay of postmen, Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50, by 1 rupee yearly, "with a house-rent of Rs. 7" per month for junior postmen, Rs. 8 for senior postmen, and Rs. 9 for readers and overseers," or Rs. 35 to Rs. 55. by 1 rupee yearly, "without" any house-rent. Accordingly, the approved scale of pay, was published for general information of the postal strikers and more especially for the guidance of the postal overseers, as grave injustice was done to them, perhaps through oversight of the members of the Postal Committee. A public meeting was convened in the "Marwari Vidyalaya Hall" on or before the 31st of January 1921, when, I publicly proved before a very large audience consisting of postal overseers, readers postmen, packers and telegraph strikers, & several other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the postal strikers and also a few members of the C. I. D. of the Bombay Police, about the "Postal Scandal," since the previous postal strike, which was also brought to an amicable settlement by me on Monday the 8th of October 1917. After the settlement of the postmen's strike, an additional fifth grade of postmen with 112 junior postmen, all of whom were prior to the revision, in the fourth grade was created. And instead of being promoted to Rs. 18 in the fourth grade of postmen, along with the other postmen, numbering 122, were degraded to the fifth grade on Rs. 16, while the pay of the fourth grade postmen, was Rs. 18 per month. So also, 24 readers were degraded to the first grade on Rs. 30, while 50 readers were promoted to Rs. 31; similarly, 28 first grade postmen were degraded to the second grade on Rs. 25, while 76, from the first grade, were promoted to Rs. 30. In the same manner, 31 postmen, from the second grade, were degraded to the third grade on Rs. 20, while the rest 96 postmen were promoted to Rs. 25; So also 78 postmen, from the third grade, were degarded to fourth grade on Rs. 18, and the other postmen numbering 119, were promoted to Rs. 20 per month. Hence, out of the total 837 postmen, including 71 probationery postmen, 83 senior postmen did not receive even a single pie in the way of promotion; but were degraded from the higher to the lower grades. In short, 190 junior postmen, who were paid at Rs. 17 and Rs. 15, only received Rs. 18 and Rs. 16; while their pals in the same grades on Rs. 17 and Rs 15, were promoted to Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 respectively. These grave blunders which were committed by the higher officials by the middle of October 1917, were almost immediately checked by me, by convening a public meeting on the 24th of October 1917—being a "Vijaya Dasami Holiday"—when two important resolutions were passed—the first resolution being to the effect, that "No postman should receive his arrears of pay from the month of September. 1917. until the postal officials who were responsible for committing these blunders assured to mend matters and to get the degraded men duly reinstated in their Proper grades." And the second resolution was to the effect that "These blunders should be brought to the notice of the Government of India, through the Secretary to the Government, in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department. These resolutions were carried into effect, since all the postmen who had gone on strike from the 19th of September 1917, did not receive their pay till the second week of December 1917, for the months of September, October and November 1917. After the settlement of the strike, in February 1921 I was also able to make arrangement, through the then Superintendents of Telegraphs, Mr. Phanindra Nath Mitra, to get at least 123 telegraph messengers, duly employed in the Tramway Company, as conductors, about which Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S; the then Postmaster-General and also Mr. L. L. Rao, the Deputy Postmaster-General of Bombay, must be knowing. But alas, the premature death of Mr. N. W. Vaughan, the unexpected retirement of Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S; and the transfer of Mr. Same, I. C. S., from Bombay, have enabled the postal officials of Bombay to be silent for years together, in order to hush up the matters. Is there, then, Justice and Mercy under the British Rule? Oh, Yes. If at all there is justice and mercy, under the British Rule, then, I beg most respectfully of the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General and also of Mr. D. D. Banerjee, the present Post-Master General of Bombay, to move in this matter almost immediately, and to see that justice is done to these unlucky postal overseers as well as to the unfortunate postal packers, by paying off the arrears at Rs. 5 and at rupee one, per month, from the month of April 1921, till the end of December 1926, and also to see that the scale of pay of the Bombay postmen is fixed from Rs. 35 to 55 by 1 rupee yearly increment, without any house-rent, but with a "grain allowances" of Rs. 4 per month for junior postmen from Rs. 35 to Rs. 44, and at Rs. 5 per month from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55, and the same to have effect from January 1927 in order to do justice to Sir Ganen Roy, and in commemoration of his services as the first Indian Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. So also, the pay of the postal packers must be fixed from Rs. 23 to Rs. 30 by 1 rupee increments every three years; while mucadam packers should be paid at the rate of Rs. 31 rising to Rs. 35 by 1 rupee yearly increasement, with Rs. 7 house-rent and three Rupees "Grain Allowance" for all packers and mukadams; while readers and overseers should be paid at Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 with a time scale of Rs. 5 every two years without any allowances. Hence, why should the unfortunate postal overseers, packers and also the postmen suffer a heavy financial loss, on account of the transfer of Mr. Sams, I.C.S., from Bombay, as Postmaster-General and the retirement of Mr. Hutchinson, I. C. S., and the premature death of the late Mr. Vaughan, who was the Presidency Postmaster of Bombay, from February 1918 till the middle of April 1921.—Yours, etc.

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ALLAUDDIN AT THE IMPERIAL CINEMA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, In these days, the cinema theatres and their silver screens are one of the chief institutions where the morals of the masses are educated or effected.

When India began to imitate Western methods, everything was done in a low cheap way, bringing in all the vices, leaving out the artistic and cultural aspects altogether. The films produced in India till now were rushed through with a view of thrusting a historical, mythological or social incident on the public without any regard to the higher sentiments that would really help the audience to take away a good impression on leaving the theatre.

"Allauddin and the wonderful lamp" the film version of the famous fantasy from the Arabian Nights Entertainments, which is being screened at the Imperial Cinema, has decidedly proved to be a landmark in the history of the Indian Film Industry. It shows very clearly the noble aims and the higher aspirations of Mr. Ardeshir M. Irani, the man at the helm of the Imperial Film Company. It is by far the best Indian production up to now, and Pandit B.. P. MISRA, the outhor and the Director of the story, is to be congratulated on his capable management of the fantastic subject.

The whole show from the begining to the end displays a dignity and sincerity which sets one thinking. Each character and each action is founded with greatest care and thought.

Considering all the disadvantages under which one is compelled to work in India for a really excellent production, 'Allauddin' marks a new era of a jump upwards towards competing with the best works perhaps in the world.

I sincerity hope that the authorities concerned will permit a freer hand to the Directors to assert their knowledge and taste to proceed along similar lines for with the wealth of materials and enthusiasm that India possesses, we should certainly take our right stand in competition with other countries whose heritage is not so rich as ours.—Yours etc.

ATIYABEGUM.

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Dated May 8.

NEW YORK-PARIS FLIGHT BEGINS

CALCUTTA, May 9.

"The Englishman's" special cable states Captain Nungesser, a famous French war ace, who is a competitor for the Rs. 25,000 dollars prize for the first New York-Paris non-stop flight, started on his flight to America at 5-20 yesterday morning.—Free Press.

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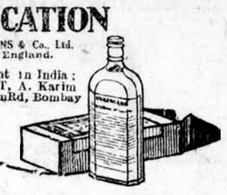

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON MUSLIM PROPOSALS

Abdur Rashid's appeal will come up for hearing before the High Court, Lahore, on the 16th instant. His father recently paid a visit to him in the jail and Abdur Rashid has, through him, requested his co-religionists in India to pray for him on the day the appeal is to be heard. ("Moballigh.")

A correspondent of the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" throws light, in the course of a letter, on the causes which brought about the resignation of Saiyed Altaf Husain, Headmaster, Islamia High School Etawah. He writes:—As Khan Bahadur Bashiruddin has become very old, he has selected Munshi Abdul Karim to be his personal assistant. The Khan Bahadur has certainly made a mistake in the selection for it is due to this man that the condition of the school has grown worse than before. The said Munshi is a clerk in the office of the Collector and is unacquainted with the educational problems of a school. Since the Munshi's appointment on the Managing Committee of the School he has not spared Saiyed Altaf Husain. One day the Munshi sent an order for the Headmaster's dismissal with the result that as sooon as the other teachers learnt of the incident they also tendered their resignations. When the Khan Bahadur saw that the school was on the verge of ruin, he prevailed upon the Headmaster to continue as before and he, in turn, requested his colleagues to withdraw their resignations which they have done. But Saiyed Altaf Husain now thinks it below his dignity to serve as Headmaster under Munshi Abdul Karim and so he has tendered his resignation." The correspondent then requests the Islamic newspapers to take interest in the school and thus help in saving it from utter ruin.

THE DELHI PROPOSALS.

In the course of a long article covering about eight columns, Maulana Muhammad Ali comments on the Muslim leaders' decision reached at Delhi on the 20th March on the question of joint electorates and feels sorry that the Hindu community has not so far given an answer to the question put to it by the Muslim leaders on the 20th March last. He then observes: "We have made a most important and historic decision and it is to put a simple, clear and definite question to the entire Hindu community, viz., "O our brother countrymen, you ask us to trust joint and national electorates against separate and communal ones, although the Hindus are in majority and the Mussalmans in minority. Now do tell us whether you are also going to trust similar electorates if in five provinces the Mussalman be in majority and the Hindus in minority. This question was put on the 20th March and so far the Hindu Sabha leaders have not replied to our query. The reason is that our question admits of no answer. Their long talks of nationality were also false. The Swaraj which they aim at, is the Hindu Raj and nothing else." But that Hindu-Raj will still be afraid of the Afghan bogey. The British bayonets will, therefore, be needed for this sort of Hindu-Raj. The question put by the Muslim leaders has exposed their nationalism." Maulana Muhammad Ali then goes into the pros and cons of their items containined in the Muslim leaders' decision and declares that they are all reasonable, adding that prejudiced Hindu leaders are really afraid of the joint electorates for they see in them very few chances of success for themselves. ("Hamdard.")

The late Swami Shraddhanand's disciple, Dharam Singh, is not as yet fully recovered. Some trouble or the other is still going on. At present he is under the treatment of Dr. Shiyam Sarup. ("Tej.")

"Bande Mataram" publishes a Hindi poem reported to have been composed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in which he appeals to one and all to wear Khaddar in order to maintain the country's honour.

Sufi Lachhman Prasad announces that he intends publishing an Urdu weekly from Lahore with the purpose of saving the Hindu community from Khawja Hasan Nizam's dangerous propaganda. The annual subscription will be Re. 1 only. ("Bande Mataram.")

A correspondent states, that the Mussalmans of Panipat have sent the following cablegram to H. M. the King-Emperor, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India:—"The Id-uz-Zuha is drawing nearer and we are very impatiently awaiting the orders for the due performance of our religious rites on the Id day. We pray that our religious rights may kindly be conferred back upon us as early as possible." ("Tej.")

Some Muslim newspapers are spreading this news that Swami Satya Devji has been converted to Islam. We, however, wish to point out to our readers that the gentleman bearing the name of Satya Dev who has now been reclaimed as a Mussalman, was a born Mussalman and had afterwards become a Hindu. ("Tej.")

Maulana Muhammad Ali contradicts the rumour that he ever collected subscriptions on behalf of or for Abdur Rashid. ("Hamdard.")

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

"Although it is premature to recommend any name for the presidentship of this year's session of the National Congress, yet this idea is getting stronger that since the coming year and the next will be, politically speaking, very important, it is, therefore, necessary to select a president who may be able to guide the nation in a spirit of zeal and enthusiasm. We, therefore, suggest the name of Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi and hope that his name will command respect in all sections of the Indians. He can perform this duty with a unique success. We are afraid that he will never like to stand against Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq. But since the latter has practically retired from the political life of the country, no man better than Dr. Ansari can be found to fill the post. We hope that our contemporaries will support us in this matter. ("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

ALL-INDIA SHIVAJI MEMORIAL AT POONA.

MR. OTTO ROTHFELD'S APPRECIATION OF PANELS.

The following is an appreciation by Mr. Otto Rothfeld of the panels, executed by Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, for the All-India Shivaji Memorial for Poona:—

It is, indeed, fortunate that the panels in relief of the Shivaji Memorial has been entrusted by the Committee to the young Indian sculptor, Vinayak Karmakar. No other work of this character has ever before been attempted in India, either in India of past artistic traditions, or in India half-westernised of to-day. In fact relief on this scale, relief which embraces such crowded figures, so much action, so vast a composition has rarely enough been attempted, even in the monuments of France. The technical difficulties presented by relief work on such a scale are enormous, not only in the design and execution in plaster but also in the final casting in bronze. There is certainly no one in India who could have attempted it except Vinayak Karmarkar, and the successful execution of those panels puts him at once, where his friends know his place to be, that is, among the foremost sculptor of the world.

The reliefs consist of three panels reproducing historic scenes of Shivaji's career and one allegorical group representing Shivaji's dream of being handed the sword of destiny by the goddess Bhawani.

(1) On the left side of the pedestal the panel represents the battle of Vani Dindori. The battle took place 15 miles from Nasik, and the sculptor has reproduced with impressive fidelity not only the hills and scenery of the spot but has even suggested the hovering clouds of October. The moment chosen is that when the Marathas met the Moghul charge and Shivaji engaged in person with Daudkhan, the Mohul general. The scene of action and struggle is admirable and the small Maratha horses are as decorative and full of life as they are true to fact and reality. This is probably the panel which represents the highest level of achievement. It is certainly a work of every exceptional merit and attraction.

(2) On the right side of the pedestal will be the panel of Shivaji's coronation, a ceremony attended among others by W. Oxonden, the Governor of the British Colony. The description of the historians has been followed accurately in reproducing the scene; the composition of the thronging crowds of Brahmins, courtiers, ministers and populace is admirable. The children's figures appear perhaps designedly to be too small for true prospective and are rather symbols of childhood than actual children.

(3) To the rear of the pedestal is placed a panel historic truth to represent shivaji's resistance to sexual temptation. After the capture of Kalyan, the Maratha leader Abaji Sondoo brought to his ruler the captured beautiful niece of Mullana Maghul Commander; but Shivaji, amazed as he was at her beauty found the strength to put ambition and patriotism above pleasure and sent the girl intouched but with many presents back to her father. The scene is reproduced when the girl is brought before Shivaji in his tent.

(4) At the front of the pedestal stands the solid group of Shivaji at the foot of the goddess, of whom he dreamt, receiving from her hands that sword which carried him to victory. The treatment is realistic and in that respect may disappoint many who would have preferred to see the dream suggested by forms less western and less actual, more vague and more descendant from the Ajanta frescoes; but artists are forced to yield to what the public wants and it is understood that the realistic style found favour with the committee as, indeed, it almost always does in modern India. The subtler art forms have been killed in India as it is. Granted the propriety of realistic sculptor for such a subject the group has been admirably treated and the difficulties of amalgamating Hindu symbolism with graceful portraiture of the human form have been finally met and overcome.

Altogether, this group of reliefs confers distinction to the monument and will bring world-wide renown to the shivaji Memorial.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC OF IMMORALITY

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Charges were framed to-day, under the Calcutta Immoral Traffic Act read with sections 34 and 109 Indian Penal Code, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a case in which Luigi Lavorante, an Italian and Benjamin Paduano, a Frenchman, were charged with bringing four French girls to Calcutta for immoral purposes. The accused pleaded 'not guilty.' Miss. H. L. Troussier, who had been dropped at Bombay by the accused, deposed that she was a ball room dancer at Paris. Before she joined this company of dancers, she lived in Paris in a private house. Up to Teheran, the business was fairly good and she was well-paid.

After two more witnesses were examined the defence counsel addressing the Magistrate, said that so long as the police required these girls for identification in court they were provided in 'Grand Hotel;' but now they would be in difficulty.

The Magistrate regretted inability to interfere in the matter.—Free Press.

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